

भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्रधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 7] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, फरवरी 18, 1989/माघ 29, 1910
No. 7] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1989/MAGHA 29, 1910

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as
a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than
the Ministry of Defence)

विधि एवं न्याय मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 1989

का. भा. 330--केन्द्रीय सरकार नोटरी अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 53) की धारा 6 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में अपने द्वारा नियुक्त किए
गए और वर्ष 1989 के प्रारम्भ में विधि व्यवसाय करने वाले नोटरीयों की सूची प्रकाशित करती है :-

क्रम संख्या	नोटरी का नाम	आवासीय और वृत्तिक पता	अर्हताएं	वह क्षेत्र जिसमें वह विधि व्यवसाय करने के लिए प्राधिकृत	अभ्युक्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	श्री ऐ. सईयद अली	33 आरमेनियन स्ट्रीट, मद्रास, तमिल नाडु	अधिवक्ता	सम्पूर्ण भारत	
2.	श्री के. एन. गामुली	18 ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट पाईने एण्ड पाईने फॉरेस्ट क्लौर कमरा नं. 7 कलकत्ता-700001 वेस्ट बंगाल	अधिवक्ता	कलकत्ता	
3.	श्री ऐ. आर. मल्लाबायी	रेड-टी. एच. एक्स-76, आदिपुर (कच्छ) गांधीधाम गुजरात	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	सम्पूर्ण भारत	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. श्री अब्दुल हाफिज खान	विराजपेट साऊथ कोडागु कोडागु-571218 कर्नाटका	एल. एल. बी. अधिवक्ता	कोडागु डिस्ट्रिक्ट	—	—
5. श्री बाबिली कुमार परमानिक	10 ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कमरा नं. 110 कलकत्ता, वैस्ट बंगाल	एम. काम. -- एल. एल. बी.	वैस्ट बंगाल राज्य	--	--
6. श्री अखिलेश्वर दास बेदगल	भर्मा रेस्टोरेंट के ऊपर जीहरी बाजार, जयपुर राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	जयपुर	--	--
7. श्री अमल कृष्णा बंस	टैम्पल चैम्बरज फेस्ट फ्लोर कमरा नं. 39, 6, ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट—कलकत्ता वैस्ट बंगाल	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	कलकत्ता	--	--
8. श्री अमर सिंह	जमायत सिंह रोड मोभा डिस्ट्रिक्ट फरीदकोट, पंजाब	अधिवक्ता	मोभा फरीदकोट डिस्ट्रिक्ट	--	--
9. श्री अम्बे लाल भावभाई	वैद्या स्ट्रीट पो. भा. नवसारी, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बलसर, बलसर, गुजरात	अधिवक्ता	बलसर डिस्ट्रिक्ट	--	--
10. श्री अमरेन्द्र नाथ धवन	टैम्पल चैम्बरज फेस्ट फ्लोर 6 ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता वैस्ट बंगाल	अधिवक्ता	कलकत्ता	--	--
11. श्री अमृत लाल बजाज	ई. जी. 933 मो. गोविन्दगढ़ जालन्धर, पंजाब	एल. एल. बी. अधिवक्ता	जालन्धर	--	--
12. श्री आनन्द बिहारी लाल	37 माऊंट रोड जगदीश कालोनी रामगढ़ टाऊन के सामने जयपुर-302002 राजस्थान	एल. एल. बी.	जयपुर	--	--
13. श्री अनिल कुमार वर्मा	1/1-बी राय लेन कलकत्ता, वैस्ट बंगाल	एम. ए. एल. एल. बी.	बरा बाजार, जोरासांको और जोराबागान ईलाका, कलकत्ता का	—	—
14. श्री एनबोनी डाकास्टा	मैसर्स डाकास्टा और डाकास्टा, एडवोकेट और टैक्स कांसल्टेंट 31/1 महात्मा गांधी रोड बंगलौर, कर्नाटका द्वारा डाकास्टा और डाकास्टा फ्रेग पार्क ले आऊट 21/12 महात्मा गांधी रोड पहली मंजिल बंगलौर-560001 कर्नाटका	बी. कम. बी. एल.	सम्पूर्ण भारत	--	--
15. श्री अवधेश कुमार वर्मा	द्वारा राधो राम वर्मा एडवाकट एक्स 7 सी सी (सिविल) कोर्ट वाराणसी उत्तर प्रदेश	एल. एल. बी.	वाराणसी उत्तर प्रदेश का डिस्ट्रिक्ट एल. एल. बी.	--	--
16. श्री बी. मोहन कृष्णा	2/4 अस्नेडेलपेट गुंटूर आन्ध्रा प्रदेश	बी. काम. एल. एल. बी.	गुंटूर डि.	--	--
17. श्री बी. शेवागिरी राव	नाथ सिनेमा के सामने चिराला आन्ध्रा प्रदेश	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	प्रकाशम डिस्ट्रिक्ट	--	--
18. श्री बी. के. शाह	मनसुख निवास नानी छिपवाड, बड़ौदा गुजरात	अधिवक्ता	बड़ौदा	—	—
19. श्री बी. एस. चन्द्रासेखर	2694 अग्रहारा स्ट्रीट हसन-573201 कर्नाटका	पलीडर	हसन सिटी	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	श्री बी. एस. छोगले	3543/7, रिसालवार गली, बेलगाम-590002 कर्नाटका	अधिवक्ता	बेलगाम डिस्ट्रिक्ट	—
21.	श्री बी. एस. नरसिम्ह	द्वारा किन और पेटरिज अधिवक्ता 26/1, लावेले रोड, बंगलौर-560001 कर्नाटका	एटोर्नी-एड-ला	कर्नाटका राज्य	—
22.	श्री बी. एस. शेष	58, बापोडी नाका आडकी, पुणे-411003 महाराष्ट्र बी-43, एच. ए. कालोनी, पिम्परी, पुणे-411008 महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	पुणे	—
23.	श्री सी. टी. मर्चेंट	द्वारा श्री ठाकुरदास और मन्नाबकर फोर्ट चैम्बर, डीन लेन, फोर्ट बाम्बे महाराष्ट्र	एटोर्नी और एडवोकेट	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
24.	श्री बाल कृष्ण	अधिवक्ता, हनुमानगढ़ टाऊन डिस्ट्रिक्ट, गंगा नगर, राजस्थान गंगा नगर, राजस्थान	एम. ए. एल. एल. बी.	डिस्ट्रिक्ट गंगा नगर मुख्यालय हनुमानगढ़ (राजस्थान)	—
25.	श्री बलबन्धरी पी. शुक्ला	रघुनाथ बिल्डिंग, टाऊन हाउस के सामने, राजकोट, गुजरात	अधिवक्ता	राजकोट और जूनागढ़ डि.	—
26.	श्री बलबारी लाल गुप्ता	15, सकीम मं.-1 भलवर, राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	भलवर	—
27.	श्री भरतराम बी सिलव, श्रीनाथ	92 "सतनाम" बर्लंड ट्रेड सेंटर के सामने, कफेपरेड, बम्बई-400005 महाराष्ट्र 141 "अतुर टैरेसीस" कफे परेड, बम्बई-400005 महाराष्ट्र	एल. एल. बी.	सम्पूर्ण महाराष्ट्र	—
28.	श्री भगवती प्रसाद भट्ट	11-ज्ञान मार्ग, उदयपुर, राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	उदयपुर	—
29.	श्री भगवती प्रसाद खेतान	1-बी. ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	एटोर्नी	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
30.	श्री बिमल कुमार जैनजी	3, बंकाल स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001 पश्चिमी बंगाल	एल. एल. बी.	कलकत्ता और 24 परगना	—
31.	श्री बिज भूषण भास्कर	163/8, माता गेट, कैथल-132027 हरियाणा	एल. एल. बी.	कैथल	—
32.	श्री बिज भूषण गुप्ता	कलाल माजरी, अम्बाला सिटी, अम्बाला, हरियाणा	अधिवक्ता	अम्बाला सिटी	—
33.	श्री बिज मोहन मेहता	13, ए/2, राजेन्द्र नगर, गढ़ दिल्ली	अधिवक्ता	यूनियन टैरिटरी आफ दिल्ली	—
34.	श्री बिज मोहन मिश्रा	18-सबर बाजार, शांसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	अधिवक्ता	शांसी उत्तर प्रदेश	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
35. श्री बुरजोर हारमसजी	द्वारा मैसर्स पुष्पा एवं करेजम बलट और एंडोस्नी और अधिवक्ता कारोस, सालीसिटर और नोटरीज, जहांगीर नाबिया बिल्डिंग, 51 महारमा गौरी रोड, बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र।			सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
36. श्री सी. एच. परशोदावा	द्वारा मैसर्स कराफोर्ड बेने एण्ड कम्पनी, स्टेट बैंक बिल्डिंग, एन. जी. एन. मैसा मार्ग, बैंक स्ट्रीट, बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र।	सालीसिटर		सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
37. श्री सी. एन. वेणकटसुब्रह्मण्यन	482, फ्रान्स कट रोड, काम्पेडूर, तामिलनाडु	अधिवक्ता		काम्पेडूर डिस्ट्रिक्ट	—
38. श्री जगत दाया अरोरा	10, न्यू कोर्ट रोड, अमृतसर, पंजाब	अधिवक्ता		अमृतसर	—
39. श्री चन्द्र कुमार मेहता	212-बी माडल टाऊन, दशहरा बाउंड के पास, चमुना नगर, हरियाणा	अधिवक्ता		चमुना नगर	—
40. श्री चन्द्रकाश मोहनलाल छाजेब	52, बोपादी, पुणे-411003 महाराष्ट्र।	अधिवक्ता		सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
41. श्री डी. ए. मेहता	अधिवक्ता, 43-बी, हनुमान रोड, नई दिल्ली।	बार-एट-ला		यूनिफन टैरिडरी आफ दिल्ली	—
42. श्री डी. आर. जैतवाला	द्वारा मैसर्स डी आर. जैतवाला और कम्पनी सालीसिटरज, हाई कोर्ट, बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र। रेडी मनी मैनेजम, 43, वीर नारीमन रोड, फोर्ट बाम्बे, महाराष्ट्र।	सालीसिटर और अधिवक्ता		सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
43. श्री दामोदर देवजी दामोदर	द्वारा कंगा और कम्पनी सालीसिटरज रेडी मनी मैनेजम, चर्चगेट स्ट्रीट बाम्बे, महाराष्ट्र। द्वारा कंगा एण्ड कम्पनी, सालीसिटरज/अधिवक्ता रेडी मनी मैनेजम, 43, वीर नारीमन रोड, बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र।	सालीसिटर महाराष्ट्र		महाराष्ट्र	—
44. श्री दशम सिंह	ए-321, डीफेन्स कालोनी, नई दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली	अधिवक्ता		यूनिफन टैरिडरी आफ दिल्ली	—
45. श्री देव कुमार सिन्हा	द्वारा मुखर्जी और बिसवास सालीसिटर और अधिवक्ता, 10, गोरुड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल 18 रिटबी रोड, कलकत्ता-700019, पश्चिमी बंगाल	सालीसिटर		वैस्ट बंगाल का राज्य	—
46. श्री देबा प्रसाद घोष	131, विवेकानन्द रोड, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	एटोर्नी		सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
47. श्री देवप्रत बाबू	7 देव-नारायण सेन, क्याम बाजार, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	अधिवक्ता		24 परगना हैडक्वार्टेज, मैलदाह	—
48. श्री देवेन्द्र नाथ मिश्रा	328, गुरु रामदास नगर, (सयमी नगर) नई दिल्ली-110092, नई दिल्ली	अधिवक्ता		नई दिल्ली	—
49. श्री देवी शरण जोषडा	अधिवक्ता और सहायक गवर्नमेंट पलीडर, बी-3, 2 रोजीज, पाली रोड, बम्बई-400050 महाराष्ट्र।	एलएल.एम.		बम्बई अक्षर	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
50. श्री श्रीराम एन. शर्मा	16, चौथा तल, मरीना हाउस, सिबर्टी सिनेमा के सामने, 5, सरविठलदास पैकरसे मार्ग बम्बई-400050 महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—	
51. श्री भूल चम्प	मुकतसन, डिस्ट्रिक्ट फरीदकोट फरीदकोट बंजाब एडवोकेट श्रीर नोटरी, 212, सेक्टर 18-ए चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब	अधिवक्ता	यूनिफ़ॉर्म टैरीटरी आफ चण्डीगढ़	—	
52. श्री दलीप कुमार सोखूमदा	44, मिनाम पाली देवापात्रिया नगर कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	एल. एल. बी.	सोलदाह प्रौर सिटी के सिविल कोर्ट, कलकत्ता में	—	
53. श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद लुभमिया	अधिवक्ता मुनमुनु, राजस्थान	बी. ए. काम एल. एस. बी.	मुनमुनु डिस्ट्रिक्ट राजस्थान	—	
54. दुर्गा लकर दवे	धोमवालिबारा बंसारा 327001 राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	राजस्थान के बंसारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में	—	
55. श्री इरुष जलपूर खलमारा	मैसर्स पाइने एण्ड कम्पनी एसपलेनेज हाउस, बाई रोड, फोर्ट बाम्बे, महाराष्ट्र	एल. एल. बी.	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—	
56. श्री जी. सी. वर्मा	अधिवक्ता और प्रोफ कमिश्नर ई-12, ग्रीन पार्क, नई दिल्ली।	बी. ए. एल. एस. बी.	यूनिफ़ॉर्म टैरीटरी आफ दिल्ली	—	
57. श्री जी. सी. वर्मा	मिबिल कोर्ट्स जगाधरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट अम्बाला, अम्बाला हरियाणा	अधिवक्ता	जगाधरी	—	
58. श्री जी. डी. बर्मा	1/12, रूप नगर, नई दिल्ली।	बी. ए. एल. एस. बी.	दिल्ली	—	
59. श्री जी. एल. नन्दा	विष्णु कृपा, कुन्वर नगर, अजमेर-305001 राजस्थान	एल. एल. बी.	अजमेर	—	
60. श्री जी. एल. अजरोल	मॉ-112, न्यू राजेन्द्र नगर, नई दिल्ली 110060 चैम्बर नं. 109, न्यू दिल्ली कोर्ट्स, पटियाला हाउस, न्यू दिल्ली-110001	बी. ए. एल. एस. बी.	राजेन्द्र नगर	—	
61. श्री जी. एम. व्यास	35, वाषण्य नगर, जीवराज पार्क रोड, एलीस ब्रिज भद्रमबाबाद, गुजरात सिटि सेन्ट्रल कोर्ट कम्पाउंड चैम्बर नं. 10, भद्रमबाबाद, गुजरात	अधिवक्ता	भद्रमबाबाद नाहर	—	
62. श्री गजेन्द्र माध बभ्रावर्ती	9, प्रोमिड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल।	एडवोकेट और सालीसिटर	कलकत्ता	—	
63. श्री गुलाम साहिर	बी-50/29, मोर्दीजपुर कलान, बाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश,	एल. एल. बी.	बाराणसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफ उत्तर प्रदेश	—	
64. श्री एच. एम. भगत	द्वारा सम्भूभाई और विमानजी सालीसिटरज और एडवोकेटज इंडस्ट्रीज हाउस, प्राथम रोड, भद्रमबाबाद, गुजरात 5, गिरिराज पार्क, पंचाबाटो, 11 मेन, भद्रमबाबाद, गुजरात	एडवोकेट और सालीसिटर	सम्पूर्ण गुजरात	—	
65. श्री एच. बी. एल्लपति	वारा मैसर्स भाईशंकर कंठा और गिरघारीनास मानेकजी बाडिया बिल्डिंग बेल लेन फोर्ट, बाम्बे, महाराष्ट्र। 71 प्रीतन नगर, इमिस ब्रिज, भद्रमबाबाद, गुजरात	एडवोकेट और सालीसिटर	गुजरात राज्य	—	
66. श्री हनुमान सिंह बानीवाल	द्वारा मैसर्स अमर सिंह राम स्वरूप, टिम्बर मर्चेण्ट्स, पो. भा. भावरा, गंगा नगर-335601 राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	नाहर	—	
67. भा हरप्रसाद महारा	नं. 3080, चण्डीबालान नई दिल्ली	अधिवक्ता	यूनिफ़ॉर्म टैरीटरी आफ दिल्ली	—	
68. श्री हसन कोमा. बी.	छसापुरम, कालीकट, कालीकट, केरला	बी. काम. बी. एल.	कालीकट और मालापुरम डिस्ट्रिक्ट	—	
69. श्री हिमांशु प्रकाश गांगुली	4, इसुर बल लेन, हावड़ा, पश्चिमी बंगाल	अधिवक्ता	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—	

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70.	श्री इन्द्र ज्योत्सना चौधरी	12, प्रोल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	अधिवक्ता	कलकत्ता	—
71.	श्री इन्द्रजीत सिंह	राय सिंह, नगर, गंगा नगर, राजस्थान	एम. एल. बी.	राय सिंह नगर	—
72.	श्री जे. आर. गजराज	द्वारा मैसर्स गजराज श्री कम्पनी प्रा. लि. बेंगलूर, गनीनबाग मास्टर रोड, फोर्ट, बाम्बे, महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
73.	श्री अमन नाथ	मिनिम लाईन्स, भोगा, पंजाब	अधिवक्ता	फिरोजपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट और फरीदकोट डिस्ट्रिक्ट (हैड क्वार्टर्स भोगा)	—
74.	श्री जगदीश चन्द्रा घोष	19, सरत बोस रोड, (हाकिमपुरा) सिलीगुरी-734401 पश्चिमी बंगाल	अधिवक्ता	बाजिलिंग डिस्ट्रिक्ट विच हैड क्वार्टर्स एट सिलीगुरी	—
75.	श्री जयदीप लाल बतारा	572, झोल कुरंजा, नई दिल्ली-110051 नई दिल्ली	अधिवक्ता	दिल्ली	—
76.	श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर	तिलक नगर, दयानन्द मार्ग, प्लॉट नं. सी-248, जयपुर राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	जयपुर	—
77.	श्री अजयित सिंह	376-एल, माकल टाउन, जलन्धर सिटी, जालन्धर, पंजाब	अधिवक्ता	जालन्धर	—
78.	श्री जगराम सिंह	पीपी कोठी स्टेशन रोड भुवभुव राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	डि. भुवभुव	—
79.	श्री अमकलाल अग्रवाल	9, वालेनबिले रोड, बाजिलिंग पश्चिमी बंगाल	अधिवक्ता	बाजिलिंग	—
80.	श्री जालेश्वर दास जैन	सी-4 145, सफवरजंग, बी. बी. पी. टी. एरिया, होज खास के सामने, नई दिल्ली-110016 नई दिल्ली	एम. एल. पी.	नई दिल्ली	—
81.	श्री अरीबासा अमरगर् प्रसी	44-ए, नसजित रोड, माजगांव, बाम्बे-400010 महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	महाराष्ट्र राज्य	—
82.	श्री अजयजी विजयराव मोहिते	9, लायरज बेंगलूर, शिवाजी नगर कोर्ट, पुणे-411005 महाराष्ट्र तरंगम, 23, मौसले नगर, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	पूना	—
83.	श्री जितेन्द्र नाथ साम्याल	द्वारा मैसर्स सेंदसिम एण्ड मोरगनज, सालिसिटरज रायल इन्फोरेक्स बिल्डिंगज, 5 और 7 नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	एम. ए. बी. एस.	यूनियन आफ इंडिया	—
84.	श्री के. बाबाकृष्णा	नं. 4, तीसरी क्रॉस रोड, फीरब ब्लॉक, के. पी. इन्फ्यू. एक्सटेंशन, बंगलूर कर्नाटक	अधिवक्ता	बंगलूर	—
85.	श्री के. सुधाकर	"सुदर्शना", सोमेश्वरपुरम दुसकुर-572102 कर्नाटक	अधिवक्ता	दुसकुर सिटी और डि. आफ कर्नाटक	—
86.	श्री के. सी. सिद्धा	सालीसिटर, विधि कार्य विभाग, शास्त्री मजल, नई दिल्ली	बी. ए. एस. एल. बी.	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
87.	श्री के. जे. खम्बाता	राजेश महल, 144 कबीरजी रोड, बम्बई-20, बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
88.	श्री के. बी. शेवाधरी	1208, ग्रहोका नगर, महिला समाज रोड, मम्बई-571401 कर्नाटक	अधिवक्ता	मम्बई सिटी	—
89.	श्री कैलाश चन्द्र सोमानी	21 परशवानाथ कालोमी अजमेर, राजस्थान	एम. एल. बी.	अजमेर	—
90.	श्री करन सिंह कोठारी	432, भूपालपुर, उदयपुर-313001, राजस्थान	एम. एस. बी.	उदयपुर	—
91.	श्री केवल कृष्ण शर्मा	मुक्तेश्वर, फरीदकोट पंजाब	एम. एस. बी. अधिवक्ता	मुक्तेश्वर	—
92.	श्री किरन बी. देसाई	5, भारत कालोमी, सरदार पटेल कालोमी के पास, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात	बी. ए. एस. एल. बी.	अहमदाबाद	—
93.	श्री किमोरी लाल कपूर	516, चर्चगेट बेंगलूर, पाचवीं मंजिल, 5 म्यु मेरिन लेन, बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र	एम. एस. बी.	महाराष्ट्र राज्य	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
94.	श्री कृष्णानन्द मिश्रा	109/8, हजारा रोड, कलकत्ता-700026 पश्चिमी बंगाल	अधिवक्ता	24 परगना एरिया ट्रेडक्वार्टर हजारा रोड	---
95.	श्री एल. महासिन्हापा	938/1, इंदिरा नगर, मैसूर, कर्नाटक	एल. एल. बी.	मैसूर सिटी	---
96.	श्री सीओ डेनेडिक्ट बैहुलो	कोस्टा कैरीरिया बिल्डिंग सैकण्ड फ्लोर, मारमो, मैनेकटे, गोवा	अधिवक्ता	सम्पूर्ण भारत	---
97.	श्री एम.ए. बाटवाला	बाटवाला एण्ड कं., अधिवक्ता और सालीसिटर और नोटरी, 24 ए, बिरया हाऊस, 285, पेरिन, मारोमन सेंट फोर्ट, बम्बई-400001. महाराष्ट्र। 26 वैस्वर्मे कोर्ट, नई दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली-110001	एल. एल. बी.	सम्पूर्ण भारत	---
98.	श्री एम. आई. सेथना	कजलभाय बिल्डिंग, दूनरा तल, 45/47 महात्मा गांधी रोड, फोर्ट बम्बई-400001 महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	बालकेसवर और बम्बई का क्षेत्र	---
99.	श्री एम.एम. देशमुख	देशमुखवादी, पी. के. रोड, मुम्बई, बम्बई-400080 महाराष्ट्र।	अधिवक्ता	पश्चिमी मुम्बई	---
100.	श्री महेश के. चेलानी	101-ए पैराडाईज़ एपार्टमेंट 44-ए जगमोहन मार्ग, बम्बई-400036 महाराष्ट्र।	एल. एल. बी.	सम्पूर्ण भारत	---
101.	श्री महेश व्यास	"धाराधना" वैलेस रोड, बड़ोदा-390001 गुजरात	अधिवक्ता	बड़ोदा	---
102.	श्री माणक बन्ध जीव	श्री पेशवा भाय कालोनी, सूभाष बाग, भजनेरु, राजस्थान।	अधिवक्ता	भजनेर (राजस्थान)	---
103.	श्री मनहर लाल गिरवारी लाल बोपल	डारा भाईशंकर कंठा और गिरवारी लाल, सालीसिटर, गुजरात, संचार भवन, खानपुर, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात।	एटोर्नी	गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र	---
104.	श्री मनमोहन सिंह सेठी	डी-83, प्रभोक विहार-1, नई दिल्ली-110052 नई दिल्ली। 506, प्रमसल भवन, कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 नई दिल्ली।	अधिवक्ता	यूनिवर्सल टैरिटरी आफ दिल्ली	---
105.	श्री मनमोहन लाल कपूर	3/9, पटेल नगर (ईस्ट), नई दिल्ली	अधिवक्ता	यूनिवर्सल टैरिटरी आफ दिल्ली	---
106.	श्री मार्कण्डेयी. गांधी	डारा मार्कण्डेयी गांधी एण्ड कं. अधिवक्ता और सालीसिटर, सैकण्ड फ्लोर, भागदया, 79 सीडीओ और स्ट्रीट, भागीनवास मास्टर रोड, बम्बई-400023 महाराष्ट्र।	अधिवक्ता	ग्रेटर बम्बई	---
107.	श्री मेनन एम. बाई. एस.	मैसर्स मौजुमवार एण्ड कं. इसमाईल बिल्डिंग, 381, डा. डी. एस. रोड, फ्लोरा फोर्स्टेन, बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र।	सालीसिटर	ग्रेटर बम्बई	---
108.	मिस जलवंत कौर	एम-21, कैलाश कालोनी, नई दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली।	एल. एस. बी.	यूनिवर्सल टैरिटरी आफ दिल्ली	---
109.	मिस रंजुला सेन	अधिवक्ता और सालीसिटर, 33, बीनस कपड़े परेड, बम्बई-400005 महाराष्ट्र।	सालीसिटर और एडवोकेट	सम्पूर्ण भारत	---

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110.	मिस सुबेदिता झाई बाह	पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. बि. प्रार्थक फ्लोर, सी. टी. प्रो. के सामने, बम्बई-400032 महाराष्ट्र	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी	ग्रेटर बम्बई	—
111.	श्री मोहिन्द्र पाप मित्र	5123, मोहल्ला सेलिया, सुभाष गेट के पास, अमरावत-142028 पंजाब	अधिवक्ता	अमरावत	—
112.	श्री मोहिन्द्र सिंह	277, सरवन गेट, आलम्बर, पंजाब	पलीडर	आलम्बर	—
113.	श्रीमती प्रमिता	बारा श्री बी. सी. खन्ना, अधिवक्ता, जोहरी माटिया रोड, पटियाला, पंजाब	अधिवक्ता	पटियाला	—
114.	श्रीमती ज्योति धर्माधिकारी	85, केनाल रोड, रामदास पेठ, नागपुर-440010 महाराष्ट्र।	एल. एल. बी.	नागपुर	—
115.	श्रीमती किरनमयी हर्षनाथ मेहता	किरण महल, फतेहगंज, बडौदा-390002, गुजरात	अधिवक्ता	फतेहगंज	—
116.	श्रीमती निर्मल सिंह नईयर	सी-78, मोति बाग, नई दिल्ली-110049	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	नई दिल्ली	—
117.	श्रीमती प्रेम लता निगम	"सुन्दर भवन" श्यामपनगन, सीतापुर-261001, उत्तर प्रदेश	अधिवक्ता	सीतापुर	—
118.	श्री कुलब राज पञ्जा	अधिवक्ता, आलम्बर, पंजाब	अधिवक्ता	पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश	—
119.	श्री सुरवीर राव नायक	एडवोकेट, मकानपुरा गुलबर्गा, कर्नाटक 4-242, सालेमपुर गुलबर्गा-585104 कर्नाटक	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	डिस्ट्रिक्ट एण्ड सिटी आफ गुलबर्गा	—
120.	श्री एन. राजा	महावीर चैम्बर, बर्बे फ्लोर, 1/5, बानाजी स्ट्रीट, कावासी जी पटेल स्ट्रीट के सामने, फोर्ट-बम्बई-400023 महाराष्ट्र। "जावेर विहार", 2/18, के. ए. सुब्रह्मनियम रोड, मादुगा, बम्बई-400019, महाराष्ट्र।	बी. काम. एल. एल. बी.	ग्रेटर बम्बई	—
121.	श्री एन. बी. अग्रवाल	489/3, मोल्ड बाजार, किरकी, पुने-411003, महाराष्ट्र।	एल. एल. बी.	किरकी	—
122.	श्री एन. सी. जाह	डारा खेतान एण्ड कम्पनी, मालीसिटर, 1-बी, मोल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, वैष्णु बंगाल नं.-1, बर्बेयन रोड, फोर्ट फ्लोर, असीपुर, कलकत्ता-27 पश्चिमी बंगाल।	अधिवक्ता	कलकत्ता और नई दिल्ली	—
123.	श्री नन्द गोपाल खेतान	डारा खेतान एण्ड कम्पनी, 1, मोल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001, पश्चिमी बंगाल।	मालीसिटर एण्ड एडवोकेट	कलकत्ता और नई दिल्ली	—
124.	श्री नन्द किशोर पारीक	321, नाहूरगढ़ रोड, गोपाल हलवाई की गली, जयपुर, राजस्थान।	अधिवक्ता	जयपुर	—
125.	श्री नन्द ज्ञान चौधरी	अ-4/15, राजौरी गार्डन, दिल्ली-110027।	अधिवक्ता	नियम टैरिफरी आफ दिल्ली।	—
126.	श्री नारायण प्रसाद गोयल	बी-3/296, पश्चिमी विहार, नई दिल्ली-110063 बार एसोसियेशन (इन्कम-टैक्स), सी. आर. बिल्डिंग, इन्ड्रप्रस्था एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-110002	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी	नन टैरिफरी आफ एन।	—
127.	श्री नारायण चन्ना डे	128/सी, नारकल बंगा, रेल्वे कापोसी, कलकत्ता-700011, पश्चिमी बंगाल। 6, मोल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, आऊ फ्लोर, कमरा नं. 46, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल।	ए. एल. बी. एडवोकेट	कलकत्ता	—
128.	श्री नरेज चन्द मित्तल	57, वेधो भवन बाजार, जगाधरी-135003 हरियाणा	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	छत्रोली	—

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129.	श्री नाथसल हिममतसिधका	6, ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल।	एटोर्नी	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
130.	श्री नेक सिंह	हनुमानगढ़ जंक्शन, गंगानगर, राजस्थान,	एल. एल. बी.	हनुमानगढ़	—
131.	श्री निहाल एहमद सिद्दीकी	53, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के पीछे, छतरपुर-471001 मध्यप्रदेश	एल. एल. बी.	छतरपुर	—
132.	श्री नूर मोहम्मद	एडवोकेट, 6, सिलावटवारी, पो. आफिस उदयपुर, उदयपुर-313001 राजस्थान	एम. ए. एल. एल. बी.	उदयपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट	—
133.	श्री शोम प्रकाश जैन	ए-58 126-बी, जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली-110058	एडवोकेट	दिल्ली	—
134.	श्री पी. सी. कुरियन	नं. 119/120, आरमेनियन स्ट्रीट, मद्रास, तामिलनाडू	एम. ए. बी. एल.	मद्रास और केरला	—
135.	श्री पी. एल. गांधी	गांधीबाग के सामने, सूरत, गुजरात	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	सूरत डिस्ट्रिक्ट	—
136.	श्री पदमसी दमजी खान	45, तमरिडस्ट्रीट, फोर्ट बम्बई-400023 महाराष्ट्र	एडवोकेट	ग्रेटर बाम्बे	—
137.	श्री पदमनाभ गंगाधर गोखले	ए-36, डिफेंस कालोनी, नई दिल्ली।	बी. काम. एल. एल. बी.	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
138.	श्री पल्लव कुमार बैनर्जी	मैसर्स आई. बैनर्जी एण्ड कं., सालीसिटर्ज एण्ड एडवोकेट टैम्पल चैम्बर्ज नं. 6, ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	सालिसिटर एण्ड एडवोकेट	कलकत्ता	—
139.	श्री पंडित राव महागोनकर	मकान नं. 1-143, डा. मंदायलकर के आंखों के हस्पताल के पास, स्टेशन कोर्ट रोड, गुलबर्गा-585102 कर्नाटका।	एल. एल. बी. एडवोकेट	गुलबर्गा	—
140.	श्री परमात्मा शरत पाण्डेय	पुराना 262 नया नं. 10/12/104, शिव रसिक भवन, मो. -रामकोट सिटी प्रयोध्या, उत्तर प्रदेश।	एल. एल. बी.	फैजाबाद	—
141.	श्री परमिन्द्र सिंह उप्पल	जी-165, नारायणा बिहार, नई दिल्ली-110005 बी-4/65, तिबिया कालेज, नई दिल्ली-	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	यूनियन टैरिटरी आफ दिल्ली	—
142.	श्री प्रभा कान्त चौधरी	बलभद्रपुर, पो. आफिस लहेरिया सरत, दरभंगा-846001 बिहार	एडवोकेट	दरभंगा	—
143.	श्री प्रभु दयाल हिमतसिधका	6, ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल।	एटोर्नी	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
144.	श्री प्रागतोष कुमार सेन	8/2, के. एस. राय रोड, कमरा नं. 16 (पहली मंजिल) कलकत्ता-700001 पश्चिमी बंगाल।	सालिसिटर और एडवोकेट	कलकत्ता और 24 परगना पश्चिमी बंगाल का	—
145.	श्री प्रताप डी. गांधी	प्रताप गांधी और कम्पनी, एडवोकेट्स एण्ड सालिसिटर्ज वाडिया बिल्डिंग, थर्ड फ्लोर, 17/19, दलाल स्ट्रीट, बाम्बे-400023, महाराष्ट्र।	एल. एल. बी.	महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, कर्नाटका, आंध्र प्रदेश, गोआ, और दिल्ली।	—
146.	श्री प्रताप राय बुरियाभज गांधी	वाडिया बिल्डिंग थर्ड फ्लोर, 17-19, दलाल स्ट्रीट, फोर्ट-बाम्बे-400023 महाराष्ट्र।	एडवोकेट एण्ड सालीसिटर	महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, कर्नाटका, आंध्र प्रदेश, गोआ और यूनियन टैरिटरी आफ दिल्ली	—
147.	श्री प्रत. प सिंह भारद्वाज	आर/ओ. सिल पो. ओ. बिजवासन, नई दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली-110061	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	पश्चिमी दिल्ली	—
148.	श्री पूनम चन्द सोमचन्द शाह	35, एम्बेसी मार्केट, दिनेश हॉल आश्रम रोड, के पास, अहमदाबाद गुजरात	एडवोकेट	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
149.	श्री पुण्याभास्त बीस	6 ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल 10, हैसटिंगज स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	एटोर्नी	सम्पूर्ण भारत	—
150.	श्री पशकर लाल जनेजा	एफ-1, शंकर मार्केट, कानट सर्कल, नई दिल्ली	एडवोकेट	यूनियन आफ इंडिया	—

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151.	श्री आर. एन. झुनझुनवाला	मालिसिटर और एडवोकेट द्वारा बैतान एण्ड क. 9 ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, सैबंथ फ्लोर, कलकत्ता-700001 पश्चिमी बंगाल 8/2, मनडेविले गार्डन, कलकत्ता-700019 पश्चिमी बंगाल	मालीसिटर एण्ड एडवोकेट	सम्पूर्ण भारत	--
152.	श्री आर. बी. भोकारे	1284, कसबा पेथ, पुणे (पूना)-411011 महाराष्ट्र	एडवोकेट	पूना	--
153.	श्री राबिन्द्रा कृष्णा देव	इम्पल चैम्बरस, 6 ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	एटोरी	सम्पूर्ण भारत	--
154.	श्री रामेश श्याम जिवल	पी. नं. 44, रोड नं. 5, अशोक नगर, उदयपुर-313001-राजस्थान	एडवोकेट	उदयपुर	--
155.	श्री रघुवीर सह्याय हितकारी	एडवोकेट, सिविल कोर्ट्स, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	एल. एल. बी.	कानपुर और दिल्ली	--
156.	श्री घुबीर सिंह खलर	बेरावा तहसील, राजस्थान	एडवोकेट	बेरावा तहसील	--
157.	श्री राज कुमार खत्री	118, महात्मा गांधी रोड, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	एडवोकेट एल. एल. बी.	कलकत्ता	--
158.	श्री राजा राम बासु रे	9 ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	एडवोकेट एण्ड मालीसिटर	पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य	--
159.	श्री राजेन्द्रा कुमार शर्मा	नं. 25, लायण्ड चैम्बरज सुप्रीम कोर्ट, नई दिल्ली एस-401 ग्रेटर कैलाश, नई दिल्ली	एस. काम. एल. एल. बी.	यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ दिल्ली उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा	--
160.	श्री राजवीर सिंह	डी-53/3, मेन रोड नार्थ गेट, नई दिल्ली-110053, नई दिल्ली	एडवोकेट (एस. सी.)	दिल्ली विद हैडक्वार्टर शाहदर	--
161.	श्री राम किशन गर्ग	56, ओल्ड विजय नगर कालोनी आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश	बकील	आगरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट	--
162.	श्री राम कृष्ण सत्या	2 ख 6 प्रताप नगर अलवर, राजस्थान	एडवोकेट	अलवर डिस्ट्रिक्ट	--
163.	श्री राम नरेश लाल गुप्ता	"बिहारा ब्राम" सी-28/70 तालिया बाग बाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश	एल. एल. बी.	बाराणसी डि. उत्तर प्रदेश का	--
164.	श्री राम रत्न लेख	ई-गस-553, मोहल्ला आबादपुरा जालन्धर पंजाब	एडवोकेट	जालन्धर जहर	--
165.	श्री राम बाबू श्रीवास्तव	एडवोकेट, जेल रोड, सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	एडवोकेट	सीतापुर उत्तर प्रदेश का	--
166.	श्री रामेन्द्र कुमार राय	37, साउथ कुमारपुरा लेन कलकत्ता पश्चिमी बंगाल	एल. एल. बी.	कलकत्ता और 24 परगना, ज	--
167.	श्री रामेश अबाजी बाघोलकर	415, शावर पेट, पूना-511030 महाराष्ट्र	बी. एस. सी. एल. एल. बी.	सम्पूर्ण भारत हैडक्वार्टर एट पूना	--
168.	श्री रामेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल	नजफगढ़ रोड के पास 430, छन्दपोल बाजार, जयपुर राजस्थान	एल. एल. बी.	जयपुर	--
169.	श्री रामेश चन्द्र रतिलाल ग्राह	5, अजन्ता कार्मशाल सेंटर सैकंड फ्लोर आश्रम रोड अहमदाबाद-380014 गुजरात	बी. काम. एल. एल. बी.	अहमदाबाद	--
170.	श्री रामेश जे. सिंहना	नाडियाड, डिस्ट्रिक्ट केरा, केरा, गुजरात	एडवोकेट	डि. आफ केरा एण्ड पंचमहलज	--
171.	श्री रामेश पी. मन्नाजा	14-बी सुन्दर महल फर्स्ट फ्लोर, 141 मरीन ड्राईव बम्बई-400020 महाराष्ट्र 61 अशोका अपार्टमेंट्स नापीनसिया रोड बम्बई-400006 महाराष्ट्र	बी. एस. सी. एल. एल. बी.	सम्पूर्ण भारत	--
172.	श्री रामेश्वर दयाल गुप्ता	88 सी, आस्त्री नगर जोधपुर, राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	जोधपुर जिला	--
173.	श्री रामेश्वर दत्त	6/5771 न्यू चन्द्रावल, जवाहरनगर, दिल्ली-110097	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ दिल्ली	--
174.	श्री रामजी दास सिधल	गुम्हाग, स्ट्रीट भटिडा पंजाब	अधिवक्ता	भटिडा जिला	--
175.	श्री रास मोहन चटर्जी	द्वारकामैसर्स आर. दिगन्त एण्ड कं. मालीसिटर 29 नेत जी सुभाष रोड कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल	मालीसिटर	पश्चिमी, बंगाल, आसाम, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पंजाब	--

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176.	श्री रीश केश अग्रवाल	मलिक हस्पताल के पास, बाल सभन्द रोड, हिसार, राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	हिसार जिला	--
177.	श्री सुसलम आरवेक्षित गंगरन	दाया गंगरन और कम्पनी श्री चैम्बर्स नगिनदास मास्टर रोड, मेडकाजी स्ट्रीट फोर्ट, बम्बई-111111, महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	सम्पूर्ण भारत	--
178.	श्री एस. क. जेटे	"प्रकाश", फ्लैट 8, फस्ट फ्लोर, बेसंट स्ट्रीट, शांत नृज (वेस्ट) बम्बई-400054, महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	सम्पूर्ण भारत	--
179.	श्री एस. एल. अग्रवाल	महात्मा गांधी रोड सिलीगुडी पश्चिम बंगाल	एल. एल.	सब-डिविजन फाफु मिन- गुडी जिला दार्जिलिंग	--
180.	श्री एस. बी. रेगे	स्टेट बैंक बिल्डिंग, एन. जी. एन. बैंगम मार्ग, बम्बई-400023, महाराष्ट्र	अधिवक्ता	बम्बई	-
181.	श्री एस. एन. एस. सी.	जबरेरी निवास, मोक्षाबाड़ा उदयपुर, राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	राजस्थान में	--
182.	श्री सचिन्द्रा सी. सेन	एटोस्नी आफ लॉ, टेम्पल चैम्बर्स (फस्ट फ्लोर) 6, ओल्ड पोस्ट आफिस स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता, वेस्ट बंगाल	एटोस्नी	कलकत्ता	--
183.	श्री सलामत राय गुरुवारी	202 कंवर नगर, राजमल का-तालाब, जयपुर, राजस्थान	अधिवक्ता	जयपुर	--
184.	श्री सलित कुमार गांगुली	50, रामतनु बांस लेन, कलकत्ता, पश्चिम बंगाल	अधिवक्ता	कलकत्ता	--
185.	श्री समुद्र अम्बरअली पूतावल	12, इसमाईल, बिल्डिंग, 381, डा. दादुसाई नारोजी मार्ग, फोर्ट बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	महाराष्ट्र राज्य	--
186.	श्री सत्यपाल	सी-2/92-बी, एम. आई. जी. फ्लैट्स, लारेस रोड, नई दिल्ली	बी. एस. सी. एल. एल. बी.	यूनियन टेरिटरी आफ दिल्ली	--
187.	श्री संवत राज मेहता	एडवोकेट, बालोतरा, बालोतरा, राजस्थान	बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.	बाड़मेर और जालौर के जिले हैडक्वार्टज बालोतरा	--
188.	श्री शंकर प्रसाद वर्मा	मोह-दमूचक, मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार	अधिवक्ता	मुजफ्फरपुर	--
189.	श्री शंकर लाल गहलोत	गंगाशहर रोड, बीकानेर-334001, राजस्थान	एल. एल. बी.	बीकानेर सिटी	--
190.	श्री शेर सिंह खलर	स्टेशन रोड, चारवाहा, झुनझुन-333024, राजस्थान	एल. एल. बी.	चरवा	--
191.	श्री शतर संगमेश्वर	मकान नं. 4-3-137, बस स्टैंड रोड, गंगावती रायचूर-583227, कर्नाटका	अधिवक्ता	जिला रायचूर हैडक्वार्टज एंट गंगावती	--
192.	श्री शिव कुमार खन्ना	11, महात्मा गांधी रोड, कलकत्ता-700009, पश्चिम बंगाल।	एडवोकेट	सम्पूर्ण भारत	--
193.	श्री शिव सहाय	आर. ओ. मोहल्ला गुदडी, बाहरेच, बाहरेच-271801, उत्तर प्रदेश।	एडवोकेट	बाहरेच	--
194.	श्रीमती सुमति अरविन्द पाटिल	236, जैन मन्दिर रोड, गोमेशनगर, हिंदवादी, बेलगाम, कर्नाटका	बी. ए. आनर्स एल. एल. बी.	जिला बेलगाम	--
195.	श्रीमती राधामती अम्मा	"राधिका", अमृत्या माधवा फार्मसी जंक्शन के पास, कोचीन-682018, केरला	बी. एस. सी.	अरता कुलम	--
196.	श्रीमती एन. अनसूया बाई	एडवोकेट, 4624/1, शिवाजी रोड, एन. आर. मोहल्ला, मैसूर, कर्नाटका 102, देवराज मार्केट, ऊपरी मंडिल मैसूर, कर्नाटका।	अधिवक्ता	मैसूर सिटी	--
197.	श्री साधी रमणीक सिंह	मोह-पांडिया फिरोजपुर-142047, पंजाब मोहल्ला--पांडिया, जीरा-142047	एल. एल. बी. एडवोकेट	जीरा	--
198.	श्री सुधीर कुमार डेमलिक	5 और 7, नेताजी सुभाष रोड कलकत्ता, पश्चिम बंगाल / 12, मिशनरा, कलकत्ता, पश्चिम बंगाल	एटोस्नी	सम्पूर्ण भारत	--
199.	श्री सुकुमार शोप	"कनाकले", 7-ए, प्रिंस अनवर शाह लेन (सी. आईटी) वाटर टैंक, (नवीन सिनेमा के सामने) कलकत्ता-700033, पश्चिम बंगाल।	एल. एल. बी.	24 परगनाज विद हैड- क्वार्टज अलीपुर ज्वा की की कोर्ट।	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
200. श्री सुन्दरम राम सुब्रह्मनियन	द्वारा मैसर्स किंग और परट्रिज एडवोकेट्स, नोटेरीज और ऑय कमिशनर, सैकण्ड फ्लोर, कैथालिक सेंटर, 64 आरमेनियन स्ट्रीट, पो.आ. 121, मद्रास-600001, तामिलनाडू।	अधिवक्ता	तामिलनाडू राज्य में मद्रास हैडक्वार्टर्स		—
201. श्री सूरज कुमार भास्कर	एडवोकेट्स, खेती डिस्ट्रिक्ट बुनजुनु, राजस्थान।	अधिवक्ता	खेती राज्य		—
202. श्री सुरेश कुमार अम्बाली	4312, गली बहुजी, बहादुरगढ़ रोड, नई दिल्ली-110006 चैम्बर नं. 141, वैस्टर्न विंग तीस हजारी कोर्ट, नई दिल्ली।	एल.एल.बी. हैडक्वार्टर्स दिल्ली में	यूनियन टैरीटरी आफ दिल्ली और बाम्बे हैडक्वार्टर्स दिल्ली में		—
203. श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल शर्मा	134/15, रेलवे बोर्ड, कैथल हरियाणा	एल.एल.बी.	कैथल		—
204. श्री सरजीत सिंह	23, नेताजी पार्क, जालन्धर सिटी, जालन्धर, पंजाब।	अधिवक्ता	जालन्धर		—
205. श्री सुरजीत सिंह मेहता	181, विश्वकर्मा नगर, यमुना नगर, अम्बाला, हरियाणा।	अधिवक्ता	जगदरी हरियाणा में		—
206. श्री सईद एजाज एहमद नकवी	302, शर्मा विल्डिंग, रामगंज, अनाज मंडी, जयपुर-302003 राजस्थान (राजस्थान)	एल.एल.बी.	राजस्थान		—
207. श्री टी. विलीप सिंह	द्वारा मैसर्स किंग और पैट्रिज सैकण्ड फ्लोर, कैथालिक सेंटर आरमीनियन स्ट्रीट, पो.आ. नं. 121, मद्रास, तमिलनाडू।	अधिवक्ता	सम्पूर्ण भारत		—
208. श्री टी.के. शान्तमुग्वनम	8/8, हज़ूर रोड, काम्बेटूर-641018, तमिलनाडू 89, रेस कोर्स, काम्बेटूर-641108, तमिलनाडू।	एल.एल.बी.	काम्बेटूर		—
209. श्री टी.एम. सेन	एडवोकेट और सालीसिटर, बी-88, नीती बाग, नई दिल्ली।	एटोर्नी-एट-ला	सम्पूर्ण भारत		—
210. श्री त्रिभुवन अग्रवाल	पी.ओ. हनुमानगढ़ टाऊन, डि. श्री गंगा नगर, गंगा नगर, राजस्थान।	अधिवक्ता	हनुमानगढ़ राज्य		—
211. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द सिधल	दाल बाजार, ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश।	अधिवक्ता	ग्वालियर		—
212. श्री त्रिलोकी शरण उपाध्याय	178, वैस्टर्न विंग, तीस हजारी कोर्ट, नई दिल्ली-110054, नई दिल्ली।	अधिवक्ता	नोयडा काम्पलेक्स जिला गाज़ियाबाद में		—
213. श्री वसन्त लाल डी. मेहता	द्वारा मैसर्स मालवी रनछोड़दास एण्ड कं. सालीसिटर और एडवोकेट्स, यूसफ विल्डिंग, बम्बई, महाराष्ट्र।	सालीसिटर	महाराष्ट्र राज्य		—
214. श्री विक्टर एलिस सोसीस	6, ओल्ड पोस्ट ग्राफिस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल।	एटोर्नी	सम्पूर्ण भारत		—
215. श्री विक्रमजीत सिंह विशनोई	शीतल भवन, सादुल स्पोर्ट्स, स्कूल के पास गजनेर रोड, बीकानेर-334001, राजस्थान।	एल.एल.बी.	बीकानेर		—
216. श्री विनोद जे. पेमास्टर	151, बूयने विस्टा, जनरल जे. भोसले मार्ग बम्बई-400021, महाराष्ट्र। द्वारा माधवजी एण्ड कम्पनी सालीसिटर, एक्जामिनेर प्रेस विल्डिंग 35, दलाल स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400023 महाराष्ट्र।	सालीसिटर और एडवोकेट	ग्रेटर बम्बई		—

1	2	3	4	5	6
217.	श्री विनोद कान्त वर्मा	134, ई/1, मयूर विहार, नई दिल्ली।	एडवोकेट	दिल्ली	---
218.	श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह बादवर	32-बी, मनु मार्ग, झलवर राजस्थान।	अधिवक्ता	झलवर	---
219.	श्री विसानजी शार. भेडा	डी. बी. जेड-एस-51, गांधीधाम, कच्छ 370201 गुजरात।	अधिवक्ता	कच्छ	---

[फा. 5(3)/89-न्या.]

के. डी. सिंह, सक्षम अधिकारी।

MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 1989

S.O. 330.—In pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Notaries Act, 1952 (53 of 1952), the Central Government hereby publishes a list of notaries appointed by it and in practice at the beginning of the year 1989.

LIST OF NOTARIES

S. No.	Name of Notary	Residential and Professional Address	Qualifications	Area in which he is authorised to Practice	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	S/Shri				
1.	A. Syed Ali	53. Armenian Street Madras TAMIL NADU	Advocate	Whole of India	
2.	A.N. Ganguly	1B. Old Post Office Street. Pyne & Pyne 1st Floor. Room No. 7 Calcutta-700001	Advocate	Calcutta	
3.	A.R. Malkhani	WEST BENGAL Res-THS-76. Adipur (Kutch) Gandhidham GUJARAT BBZ-N-6. Gandhidham (Kutch) Gandhidham GUJARAT	B.A.L.L.B.	Whole of Gujarat	
4.	Abdul Hafiz Khan	Virajpet, South Kodagu Kodagu-571218 KARNATAKA	LL.B. Advocate	Kodagu Distt.	
5.	Aditi Kmuar Pramanick	10. old Post Office street. Room No. 110 Calcutta WEST BENGAL	M.Com., LL.B.	State of West Bengal	
6.	Akhileshwar Das Badgal	Above Sharma Restaurant, Johari Bazaar Jaipur RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Jaipur	
7.	Amal Krishna Dutt	Temple Chambers. 1st Floor Room No. 39, 6. Old Post Office Street Calcutta-700001 WEST BENGAL	B.A., LL.B.	Calcutta	
8.	Amar Singh	Jamait Singh Road, Moga, Distt. Faridkot Faridkot PUNJAB	Advocate	Moga. Faridkot Distt.	
9.	Ambelal Bavbbhai	Vaidya Street. P.O. Navsari, Distt. Bulsar Bulsar GUJARAT	Advocate	Bulsar District	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Amrendra Nath Dawn	Temple Chambers, 1st Floor 6, Old Post Office Street Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Advocate	Calcutta	
11.	Amrit Lal Bajaj	E-G-933, Moh Gobindgarh Jullander PUNJAB	LL.B. Advocate	Jalandhar	
12.	Anand Behari Lal	32, Mount Road, Jagdish Colony, Opp. Ramgarh Town Jaipur-302002 RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Jaipur	
13.	Anil Kumar Sharma	1/1B Roy Lane Calcutta WEST BENGAL	M.A., LL.B.	Burhabazar, Jorasanko & Jorabagan areas of Cal.	
14.	Anthony Da Costa	M/s. Da Costa & Da Costa, Advocates & Tax Consultants, 31/1, Mahatma Gandhi Road Bangalore KARNATAKA C/o DaCosta & Dasacosta Craig Park Layout, 21/12, Mahatma Gandhi Road, First Floor Bangalore-560001 KARNATAKA	B. Com., B.L.	Whole of India	
15.	Ashgarali Abdulhusain Jariwala	44-A, Nasbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay-400010 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	State of Maharashtra	
16.	Awadesh Kumar Verma	C/O. Ragho Ram Verma, Advocate, Ex. DGC (Civil) Court, Civil Court Varanasi UTTAR PRADESH	LL.B.	Varanasi Dist. of U.P.	
17.	B. Mohan Krishna	2/4, Arundelpet Guntur ANDHRA PRADESH	B.Com., LL.B.	Guntur Dist.	
18.	B. Seshagiri Rao	Opp. Naaz Theatre Chirala ANDHRA PRADESH	B.A., LL.B.	Prakasam Dist.	
19.	B.K. Shah	Mansukh Niwas, Nani Chhipwad Baroda GUJARAT	Advocate	Baroda	
20.	B.S. Chandrasekhar	7694, Agrahara street Hassan-573201 KARNATAKA	Pleader	Hassan City	
21.	B.S. Chougule	3543/A, Risalder Galli Belgaum-590002 KARNATAKA	Advocate	Dist. of Belgaum	
22.	B.S. Narasimhan	C/O, King & Patrig, Advocate, 26/1, Lavelle Road Bangalore-560001 KARNATAKA	Attorney-At-Law	State of Karnataka	
23.	B.S. Shaikh	58, Bopodi Naka Khadki Pune-411003 MAHARASHTRA B-43, H.A. Colony, Pimpri Pune-411018 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Pune	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	S/Shri				
24.	B.T. Merchant	C/O. M/s. Thakardas & Madgavkar, Fort Chambers, Deen Lane, Fort Bombay MAHARASHTRA	Attorney & Advocate	Whole of India	
25.	Bal Krishan	Advocate, Hanumangarh Town, Distt. Ganga Nagar, Rajasthan, Ganga Nagar RAJASTHAN	M.A., LL.B.	Distt. Ganga Nagar with hdqs. at Hanumangarh (Raj).	
26.	Balvantry P. Shukla	Ragnath Building, Opp. Town Hall, Rajkot Rajkot GUJARAT	Advocate	Rajkot & Junagadh Dist.	
27.	Banwari Lal Gupta	15, Scheme No. Alwar RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Alwar	
28.	Bertram D' Silva Shenoi	92, "SATNAM", Opp. World Trade Centre, Cuffe parade Bombay-400005 MAHARASHTRA 141, "Atur Terraces" Cuffe Parade Bombay-400005 MAHARASHTRA	LL.B.	Throughout Maharashtra	
29.	Bhagwati Prasad Bhatt	11-Gyan Marg Udaipur RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Udaipur	
30.	Bhagwati Prasad Khaitan	I.B. Old Post Office Street Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Attorney	Whole of India	
31.	Bimal Kumar Banerjee	3, Bankshall Street, Calcutta-700001 WEST BENGAL Bar Library, C.M.M.'s Court Campus, 2, Bankshall Street Calcutta-700001 WEST BENGAL	LL.B.	Calcutta & 24 Parganas	
32.	Brij Bhushan Bhardwaj	163/6, Mata Gate Kaithal-132027 HARYANA	LL.B.	Kaithal	
33.	Brij Bhushan Gupta	Kalal Majri, Ambala City Ambala HARYANA	Advocate	Ambala City	
34.	Brij Mohan Mehta	13, A/2, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi NEW DELHI	Advocate	U.T. of Delhi	
35.	Brij Mohan Misra	15, Sadar Bazar Jhansi UTTAR PRADESH	Advocate	Jhansi of U.P.	
36.	Burjor Hormusji	C/O. M/s. Mulla & Criagme Blunt & Carous. Solicitors & Notaries, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay MAHARASHTRA	Attorney & Advocate	Whole of India	
37.	C.H. Pandiwala	C/o, M/s. Crawford Bayle & Co., State Bank Buildings N.G.N. Vaidya Marg Bank Street Bombay MAHARASHTRA	Solicitor	Whole of India	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	S. Shri				
38.	C.S. Vankatesubramanian	482, Cross Cut Road Coimbatore TAMIL NADU	Advocate	Coimbatore Dist.	
39.	Chamanlal Arora.	10, New Court Road Amritsar PUNJAB	Advocate	Amritsar	
40.	Chander Kumar Mehta	212-D Model Town, Near Dushra Ground, Yamuna Nagar HARYANA	Advocate	Yamuna Nagar	
41.	Chandrakant Mohanlal Chhajed	52, Bopadi Pune-411003 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Whole of India	
42.	D.A. Mehta	Advocate 43B, Hanuman Road NEW DELHI	Bar at Law	U.T. of Delhi	
43.	D.R. Zailwala	C/o. M/s. D.R. Zaiwala & Co., Solicitors, High Court Bombay Maharashtra Ready Money Mansion, 43, Veer Nariman Road, Fort Bombay MAHARASHTRA	Solicitor & Advocate	Whole of India	
44.	Damodar Devji Damodar	C/o. Kanga & Co. Solicitors Ready Money Mansions Churchgate Street Bombay MAHARASHTRA C/o. Kanga & Co. Advocate Ready Money Mansion 43, Veer Nariman Road Bombay MAHARASHTRA	Solicitor	Maharashtra	
45.	Darshan Singh	A-321, Defence Colony NEW DELHI	Advocate	U.T. of Delhi	
46.	Deb Kumar Sinha	C/o Mukherjee & Biswas, Solicitors & Advocates, 10, Old Post Street, Calcutta WEST BENGAL 18, Ritchie Road Calcutta-700019 WEST BENGAL	Solicitor & Advocate	State of West Bengal	
47.	Deba Prosad Ghosh	131, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Attorney	Whole of India	
48.	Debabrata Basu	7, Devnarain Das Lane, Shyam Bazar, Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Advocate	24 Parganas with hqrs at Sealdah	
49.	Devendra Nath Mishra	323, Guru Ramdas Nagar, (Laxmi Nagar) New Delhi-110092 NEW DELHI	Advocate	New Delhi	
50.	Devi Saran Chopra	Advocate & Asst. Govt. Pleader, B-3, Two Roses, Pali Road, Bombay-400050 MAHARASHTRA	LL.M.	City of Bombay	

1	2	3	4	5
	S/Shri			
51.	Dhirendra H. Shah	16, 4th Floor, Marina House, Opp. Liberty Cinema, 5, Sirvithaldas Thakersey Marg Bombay-400020 MAHARASHTRA 33, R.S. Sapre Marg, (Picket Road), Near Small Cause Court, Kalbadevi Bombay-400002 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Whole of India
52.	Dhul Chand	Muktsan, Distt. Faridkot Faridkot PUNJAB Advocate & Notary, 212, Sector 18-A Chandigarh PUNJAB	Advocate	U.T. of Chandigarh
53.	Dilip Kumar Majudar	44, Milam Palli, Deshpatriya Nagar Calcutta WEST BENGAL	LL.B.	In Seeldah and City Civil Court, Calcutta
54.	Duraga Prasad Tulsyan	Advocate Jhunjhunu RAJASTHAN	B.A. (Com) LL.B.	Jhunjhunu Dist. Rajasthan
55.	Durga Shanker Dave	Oswalwara-Banswara, Banswara-327001 RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Banswara Distt. of Raj.
56.	Eruch Jalagur Balsara	M/s. Payne & Co., Esplanade House, Wardey Road, Fort, Bombay MAHARASHTRA	LL.B.	Whole of India
57.	G.C. Verma	Advocate-cum-Oath Commissioner B/12, Green Park, New Delhi NEW DELHI	B.A., LL.B.	U.T. of Delhi
58.	G.C. Verma	Civil Courts Jagadhri, Distt. Ambala Ambala, HARYANA Street Arya Samaj, Jagadhri, HARYANA	Advocate	Jagadhri
59.	G.D. Dahiya	1/12, Roop Nagar New Delhi NEW DELHI	B.A., LL.B.	Delhi
60.	G.L. Nanda	Vishnu Kripa, Kundan Nagar Ajmer-305001 RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Ajmer
61.	G.S. Abrol	C-112, New Rajinder Nagar New Delhi-110060 NEW DELHI Chamber No. 109, New Delhi Courts, Patiala House New Delhi-110001 NEW DELHI	B.A., LL.B.	Rajinder Nagar
62.	G.S. Vyas	35, Lavanya Nagar, Jivraj Park Road, Ellis Bridge Ahmedabad GUJARAT City Central Court Compound, Chamber No. 10 Ahmedabad GUJARAT	Advocate	City of Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4	5
	S/Shri			
63.	Gajendra Nath Chakraborty	9, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta West Bengal	Advocate & Solicitor	Calcutta
64.	Gulam Tahir	D-50/29, Oazipura Kalan, Varanasi UTTAR PRADESH	LL.B.	Varanasi Dist. of U.P.
65.	H.M. Bhagat	C/o. Ambubhai & Diwanji, Solicitors & Advocates, Industries House, Ashram Road Ahmedabad GUJARAT 5, Giriraj Park, Panchawato, II Lane Ahmedabad GUJARAT	Advocate & Solicitor	Throughout Gujarat
66.	H.V. Chhatrapati	C/o. M/s. Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharilal Manekji Wadia Bld. Bell Lane, Fort Bombay MAHARASHTRA 71, Pritam Nagar, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad GUJARAT	Advocate & Solicitor	State of Gujarat
67.	Hanuman Singh Baniwal	C/o. M/s. Amar Singh Ram Swaroop Timber Merchants, P.O. Bhadra Ganga Nagar-335501 RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Nahar
68.	Harpershad Mehra	No. 3060, Charkhewalan New Delhi NEW DELHI	Advocate	U.T. of Delhi
69.	Hassan Koya V.	Chalapuram, Calicut Calicut KERALA	B.Com., B.L.	Calicut & Malapuram Distt.
70.	Himansu Prakash Ganguli	4, Issur Dutt Lane, Howarah WEST BENGAL	Advocate	Whole of India
71.	Indra Chand Sancheti	12, Old Post Office Street Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Advocate	Calcutta
72.	Iqbal Singh	Rai Singh Nagar, Ganga Nagar RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Rai Singh Nagar
73.	J.R. Gagrati	C/o. M/s. Gagrati & Co., Alli Chambers, Negindas Master Road Fort, Bombay MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Whole of India
74.	Jagan Nath	Civil Lines Moga PUNJAB	Advocate	Ferozpur Distt. & Faridkot Distt. (HQ Moga)
75.	Jagdish Chandra Ghosh	19, Sarat Bose Road, (Hakimpara) Siliguri-734401 WEST BENGAL	Advocate	Darjeeling Distt. with Hqrs at Siliguri
76.	Jagdish Lal Batra	572, Jheel Kuranja, New Delhi-110051 NEW DELHI	Advocate	Delhi
77.	Jagdish Prasad Mathur	Tilak Nagar, Dayanand Marg, Plot No. C-248 Jaipur RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Jaipur

1	2	3	4	5	6
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78.	Jagjit Singh	376-L Model Town Jullundar City Jullundar PUNJAB	Advocate	Jullunder	
79.	Jagram Singh	Pili Kothi Station Road Jhunjhunu RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Distt. Jhunjhunu	
80.	Janaklal Agarwal	9. Balenvilla Road Darjeeling WEST BENGAL	Advocate	Darjeeling	
81.	Janeshwar Das Jain	C-4/145, Safdarjung Dvpt Area Opp. Hauz Khas New Delhi-110016 NEW DELHI 117-Lawyers Chambers, Supreme Court of India, Tilak Marg New Delhi-110001 NEW DELHI	LL.B.	New Delhi	
82.	Jayashree Vijayrao Mohite	9, Lawyers Chamber, Shivajinagar Court, Pune-411005 MAHARASHTRA Tarangam, 23, Bhosale Nagar Pune-440017 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Pune	
83.	Jitendra Nath Sanyal	C/o. M/s. Sanderson & Morgans Solicitors Royal Insurance Buildings 5 & 7 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta WEST BENGAL	M.A.B.L.	Union of India	
84.	K. Balakrishana	No. 4 3rd Cross Road KPW Extension Balagalore KARNATAKA	Advocate	Bangalore	
85.	K. Garudachar	"Sudershana", Soomeshwarapuram Tumkur-572102 KARNATAKA	Advocate	Tumkur City & Dist. of Karnataka	
86.	K.C. Sidhva	Solicitor, D/O. Legal Affairs Shastri Bhavan New Delhi NEW DELHI	B.A., LL.B.	Whole of India	
87.	K.J. Khambatta	Rajab Mahal 144 Queens Road Bombay-20 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Whole of India	
88.	K.V. Sheshadri	1208, Ashoka Nagar Mahila Samaj Road Mandya-571401 KARNATAKA	Advocate	Mandya City	
89.	Kailash Chandra Sogani	21, Parshwanath Colony Ajmer RAJASTHAN IX 447, Hemchandra Sogani Marg Agra Gate Ajmer RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Ajmer	
90.	Karan Singh Kothari	432, Bhupalpura Udaipur-313001 RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Udaipur	

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91.	Kewal Krishan Sharma	Muktesar Faridkot PUNJAB	LL.B. Advocate	Muktesar	
92.	Kiran V. Desai	5, Bharat Colony Near Sardar Patel colony Ahmedabad GUJARAT	B.A., LL.B.	Ahmedabad	
93.	Kishori Lal Kapoor	516, Churchgate Chambers 5th Floor 5, New Marine Lanes. Bombay MAHARASHTRA	LL.B.	State of Maharashtra	
94.	Krishna Nand Misra	109/6, Hazra Road Calcutta-700026 WEST BENGAL	Advocate	Area of 24 Parganas with hqrs at Hazra Road	
95.	L. Mahalingappa	938/1, Indira Nagar Mysore KARNATAKA	B.A. B.L.	Mysore City	
96.	Leo Benedict Velho	Costa Pereira Building. 2nd Floor, Margao, Salecte Goa GOA	Advocate	Whole of India	
97.	M.A. Banatwala	Banatwala & Co., Advocate & Solicitors & Notary 24, A Biry House, 265, Perin Nariman St, Fort Bombay-400001 MAHARASHTRA 26, Western Court New Delhi-110001 NEW DELHI	LL.B.	Whole of India	
98.	M. I. Sethna	Fazalbhoy Bldg. 2nd Floor, 45/47 Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort Bombay-400001 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Walkeswar & For areas of Bombay	
99.	M. N. Deshmukh	Deshmukhwadi P.K. Road, Mulund. Bombay-400080 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Mulund West	
100.	Maheeda, a K. Ghelani	101-A, Paradise Apartment 44-A, Jagmohan Marg Bombay-400036 MAHARASHTRA C/o. Romer Dadachanji Sethana Co. Advocate & Solicitors 14-K, Hamam Street, Fort. Bombay-400023 MAHARASHTRA	LL.B.	Whole of India	
101.	Mahendra Vyas	"Aradhana", Palace Road Baroda-390001 GUJARAT Venus Apartment Nr. Productivity Council Alkapuri Baroda GUJARAT	Advocate	Baroda	
102.	Manak Chand Jain	Sh. Parshwanath Jain Colony Subhas Bagh Ajmer RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Ajmer in Raj.	

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103.	Manharlal Girdharlal Doshit	C/o. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal Solicitors Gujarat Samachar Bhavan Khanpur Ahmedabad GUJARAT	Attorney	Gujarat & Maharashtra	
104.	Manmohan Singh Sethi	D-83, Ashok Vihar-I New Delhi-110052 NEW DELHI 506, Ansal Bhawan, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001 NEW DELHI.	Advocate	U.T. of Delhi	
105.	Manoharlal Kapur	3/9, Patel Nagar (East), New Delhi, NEW DELHI.	Advocate	U.T. of Delhi	
106.	Markand C. Gandhi	C/o. Markand Gandhi & Co., Advocate & Solicitors, 2nd Floor, Bhaggadaya, 79 Meadows Street, Bagindas Master Road, Bombay-400023 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate & Solicitor	Greater Bombay	
107.	Menon M.Y.S.	M/s. Majumdar & Co., Ismail Building, 381, Dr. D.N. Road, Flora Fountain Bombay MAHARASTRA	Solicitor,	Greater Bombay	
108.	Miss Jaswant Kaur	M-2J, Kailash Colony, New Delhi, NEW DELHI. H-21, Kailash Colony New Delhi, NEW DELHI.	LL.B.	U.T. of Delhi	
109.	Miss Manjula Sen	Advocate & Solicitor, 33, Venus Cuffe Parade Bombay-400005 MAHARASHTRA	Solicitor & Advocate	Whole of India	
110.	Miss Subodita I. Shah	PWD Building, Ground Floor, Opp. C.T.D. Bombay-400032 MAHARASHTRA R/25, Siccanagar, V.P. Road, Bombay-400004 MAHARASHTRA	B.A., LL.B.	Greater Bombay	
111.	Mohinder Pal Singh	5123, Mohalla Telian, Near Subhash Gate Jagraon-142026 PUNJAB	Advocate	Jagraon	
112.	Mohinder Singh	277, Sardan Gate, Jallundar PUNJAB	Pleader	Jullandhar	
113.	Mrs. Primla	C/o., Shri D.C. Khanna, Advocate, Jauri Bhattian Road, Patiala PUNJAB	Advocate	Patiala	
114.	Ms. Jyoti Dharm-adhikari	85, Canal Road, Ramdas Peth, Nagpur-440010 MAHARASHTRA	LL.B.	Nagpur	
115.	Ms. Kiranmayi Harshadray Mehta	Kiran Mahal, Fategunj Baroda-390002 GUJARAT	Advocate	Fategunj	

1	2	3	4	5	6
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116.	Ms. Nirmala Singh Nayyar	C-78, Neeti Bagh, New Delhi-110049 NEW DELHI. 5, Lawyer's Chambres Supreme Court of India, New Delhi-110001 NEW DELHI.	B.A., LL.B.,	New Delhi	
117.	Ms. Prem Lata Nigam	"Sunder Bhawan" Thompsongan Sitapur-261001 UTTAR PRADESH	Advocate	Sitapur	
118.	Mulki Raj Wadhawan	Advocate, Jullandar Punjab PUNJAB	Advocate	Punjab and U.P.	
119.	Murli Har Rao Naik	Advocate, Maktanpura, Gulbarga KARNATAKA 4-242, Maletempur, Gulbarga-585104 KARNATAKA	B.A., LL.B.	Distt. & City of Gulbarga	
120.	N. Raja	Mahavir Chambers, 3rd Floor, 1/5 Banaji Street, off. Chwasji Patel Street, Bombay-400023 MAHARASHTRA "Zaver Vihar" 2/18, K.A. Subramanian Road, Matunga Bombay-400019 MAHARASHTRA	B.Com., LL.M.	Greater Bombay	
121.	N.B. Agrawal	489/3, Old Bazar, Kirkee Pune-411003 Maharashtra MAHARASHTRA	LL.B.	Kirkee	
122.	N.C. Shah	C/o Khaitan & Co., Solicitors, 18, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, WEST BENGAL No. 1, Burdwan Road, 1st Floor, Alipore, Calcutta-27, Calcutta, WEST BENGAL,	Advocate	Calcutta & New Delhi	
123.	Nand Gopal Khaitan	C/o., Khaitan & Co., 1, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-700061 WEST BENGAL.	Solicitor & advocate	Calcutta & New Delhi.	
124.	Nand Kishore Pareek	321, Nahargarh Road, Gopal Halwai Ki Gali, Jaipur. RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Jaipur	
125.	Nand Lal Choudhry	J-4/15, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110027 NEW DELHI.	Advocate	U.T of Delhi	
126.	Narain Parshad Goyal	B-3/296, Paschim Vihar New Delhi-110063 NEW DELHI. Bar Association (Income Tax) C.R. Building, Indra Prastha Estate, New Delhi-110002 NEW DELHI	B.A., LL.B.	U.T. of Delhi	

1	2	3	4	5
	S/Shri			
127.	Narayan Chandra De	128/C, Narkel Danga, Rly Colony Calcutta-700011 WEST BENGAL 6, Old Post Office Street, Ground Floor, Room No. 46 Calcutta-70001 WEST BENGAL.	LL.B., Advocate	Calcutta
128	Naresh Chand Mittal	57, Devi Bhawan Bazar Jagadhri-135003 HARYANA.	B.A., LL.B.	Chhachhrauli
129	Nathmal Himatsingka	6, Old Post Office Street Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Attorney	Whole of India
130	Nek Singh	Hanumangarh Junction Ganga Nagar RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Hanumangarh
131	Nihal Ahmed Siddiqui	53, Behind State Bank of India Chhatarpur-471001 MADHYA PRADESH.	LL.B.	Chhatarpur
132	Noor Mohammed	Advocate 6, Silawatwari P.O. Udaipur Udaipur-313001 RAJASTHAN.	M.A., LL.B.	Udaipur Distr.
133	Om Prakash Jain	A-5B/126-B, Janak Puri New Delhi-110058 NEW DELHI	Advocate	Delhi
134	P.C. Kurian	No. 119/120, Armenian Street Madras. TAMIL NADU.	M.A.B.L.	Madras & Kerala
135	P.L. Gandhi	Opp : Gandhi Bagh, Surat Surat GUJARAT.	B.A., LL.B.	Surat Distt.
136	Padamsi Damji Khan	45, Tamarind Street, Fort Bombay-400023 MAHARASHTRA.	Advocate	Greater Bombay
137	Padmanabh Gangadhar Gokhale	A-36, Defence Colony New Delhi. NEW DELHI.	B.Com., LL.B.	Whole of India
138	Pallav Kumar Banerjee	M/s. T. Banerjee & Co., Solicitors & Advocate, Temple, Chambers, No. 6, Old Post Office Street Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Solicitor & Advocate	Calcutta
139	Pandit Rao Mahagoankar	H.No., 1-14/3, Near Dr. Mathalkar's Eye Hospital, Station Court Road, Gulbarga-585102 KARNATAKA	LL.B. Advocate	Gulbarga
140	Parmatma Saran Pandeya	Old 262 New No. 10/12/104, Siva Rasik Bhavan Moh-Ramkot City Ayodhya UTTAR PRADESH.	LL.B.	Faizabad
141	Parminder Singh Uppal	6-165, Naraina Vihar New Delhi-110028 New Delhi. D-4/65, Tibbia College New Delhi-110005 NEW DELHI.	B.A., LL.B.	U.T. of Delhi.

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	S/Shri				
142	Prabha Kant Chaudhary	Balbadrapur, P.O. Laheria Saral Darbhanga-846001 BIHAR.	Advocate	Darbhanga	
143	Prabhu Lal Himat-Singka	6, Old Post Office Street Calcutta WEST BENGAL.	Attorney	Whole of India	
144	Prantosh Kumar Sen	8/2, K.S. Roy Road, Room No. 16 (1st Floor) Calcutta-700001 WEST BENGAL	Solicitor & Advocate	Calcutta & 24 Parganas of West Bengal	
145	Pratap D. Gandhi	Pratap Gandhi & Co., Advocates, & Solicitors, Wadia Building, 3rd Floor, 17/19, Dalal Street Bombay-400023 MAHARASHTRA 7-B, Kalkad Niketan, Dorasar Lane, Ghatkopar Bombay-400077 MAHARASHTRA.	LL.B.	Maharashtra, Gujarat Karnataka, And. P. Goa & U.T. Delhi.	
146	Pratap Ray Durlabhja Gandhi	Wadia Building, 3rd Floor 12-19, Dala Street Fort, GBombay-400023 MAHARASHTRA.	Advocate & Solicitor	Maharashtra, Guj. Kar. A.P., Goa & U.T. of Delhi	
147	Pratap Singh Bhardwaj	R/O, Cill, P.O. Bijwasan New Delhi-110061 NEW DELHI.	B.A., LL.B.	West Delhi	
148	Punamchand Somchand Shah	34, Embassy Market, Near Dinesh Hall, Ashram Road. Ahmedabad GUJARAT. Advocate, Solicitor & Notary, 11, Pritamnagar, Ellis Bridge Ahmedabad GUJARAT.	Advocate	Throughout Gujarat	
149	Punjabarata Bose	6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. West Bengal. 10, Hastings Street Calcutta. WEST BENGAL	Attorney	Whole of India.	
150	Pushkar Lal Juneja	F-1, Shankar Market Connaughtat Circus New Delhi. NEW DELHI.	Advocate	Union of India.	
151	R.N. Jhunjhunwala	Solicitor & Advocate, C/o, Khaitan & Co. 9, Old Post Office Street, 7th Floor Calcutta-700001 WEST BENGAL. 8/2, Mandeville Gardens, Calcutta-700019 WEST BENGAL.	Solicitor & Advocate	Whole of India	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	S/Shri				
152	R.V. Bhokare	1284, Kasba Peth Pune-411011 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Pune	
153	Rabintra Krishna Deb	Temple Chambers, 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Attorney	Whole of India	
154	Rudheshyam Jindal	P.No. 4, Road No. 5, Ashok Nagar Udaipur-313001 RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Udaipur	
155	Raghubir Sahai Hitkari	Advocate, Civil Courts, Kanpur. UTTAR PRADESH	LL.B.,	Kanpur & Delhi	
156	Raghubir Singh Kulhar	Chirawa Tehsil Chirawa Tehsil RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Chirawa Tehsil	
157	Raj Kumar Khattri	118, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Advocate LL.B.	Calcutta	
158	Raja Ram Basu Ray	9. Old Post Office Street Calcutta West Bengal. 33/13, Charu Place East Calcutta. WEST BENGAL	Advocate & Solicitor	State of West Bengal	
159	Rajendra Kumar Bhatt	No. 25, Lawyers Chambers, Supreme Court. New Delhi. NEW DELHI S-401, Greater Kailash New Delhi NEW DELHI	M.Com., LL.B.	U.T. of Delhi, U.P. and Haryana	
160	Rajvir Singh	D-55/3, Main Road. North Ghosda, New Delhi-110053 NEW DELHI	Advocat (SC)	Delhi with hqrs. at Shabdara	
161	Ram Kishan Garg	56, Old Vijay Nagar Colony Agra UTTAR PRADESH	Vakil	Agra District	
162	Ram Krishan Satya	2 kh. 6 Pratap Nagar Alwar RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Alwar Distt.	
163	Ram Nareshlal Gupta	"Bihari Dham". C-28/70, Toliya Bagh Varanasi UTTAR PRADESH	LL.B.	Varanasi distt. of U.P.	
164	Ram Rattan Lekh	Es-553, Mohalla Abadpura Jullundar PUNJAB	Advocate	Jullandar City	
165	Ram Babu Srivasatya	Advocate. Jai Road. Sitapur UTTAR PRADESH	Advocate	Sitapur of U.P.	
166	Ramendra Kumar Roy	37, South Karpura Lane Calcutta WEST BENGAL	LL.B.	Calcutta & 24 Par- ganas	
167	Ramesh Abhai Vagholikar	415, Shanwar Peth Pune-411030 MAHARASHTRA	P.Sc., LL.B.	Throughout India with Hqrs at Pune	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	S/S'ri				
168	Ramesh Chandra Agarwal	Near Nabazgarh Road, 430, Chandpole Bazar Jaipur RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Jaipur	
169	Ramesh Chandra Batilal Shah	5, Ajanta Commercial centre. 2nd Floor. Ashram Road. Ahmedabad-380014 GUJARAT	B.Com., LL.B.	Ahmedabad	
170	Ramesh J. Mehta	Nadiad. Distt. Kaira Kaira GUJARAT	Advocate	Dist. of Kaira & Panchmahal	
171	Ramesh P. Makbija	14, B. Sunder Mahal 1st Floor. 101, Marine Drive Bombay-400020 MAHARASHTRA 61, Ashok Apartments, Napeansea Road Bombay-400006 MAHARASHTRA	B.Sc., LL.B.	Whole India	
172	Rameshwar Dayal Gupta	88-C, Shastri Nagar Jodhpur RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Jodhpur Distt.	
173	Rameshwar Dutt	6/5771, New Chandrawal. Jawahar Nagar. New Delhi-110007 NEW DELHI	B.A., LL.B.	U.T. of Delhi	
174	Ramji Dass Singal	Gurdwara Street Bhatinda PUNJAB	Advocate	Bhatinda District	
175	Rash Mohan Chatterji	C/o. M/s. Orr, Dignam & Co., Solicitors, 29, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta, WEST BENGAL	Solicitor	West Bengal, Assam, U.P., Bihar and Punjab	
176	Rishikesh Aggarwal	Near Malik Hospital, Balsamand Road Hissar. RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Hissar dist.	
177	Rustam Ardeshir Gagrati	C/o M/s Gagrati & Co. Alli Chamber Nagindas Master Road, Mankows Street Fort Bombay-400011 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Whole of India	
178	S.K. Shetty	"Prakash", Flat 8, 1st Floor, Besant Street, Santa Cruz (West) Bombay-400054 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Whole of India	
179	S.L. Agarwalla	Mahatma Gandhi Road Siliguri WEST BENGAL	LL.B.	Sub Division of Siliguri, Darjeeling Distt.	
180	S.Y. Raga	State Bank Bldgs. N.G.N. Vaidya Marg Bombay-400023 MAHARASHTRA	Advocate	Bombay	
181	INSC, Javeria	Javeria niwas, Mochiwara Udaipur RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Udaipur in Raj.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
S/Shri					
182 Sachindra C. Sen	Attorney At Law Temple Chambers (1st Floor) 6, Old Post Office Street Calcutta WEST BENGAL.	Attorney	Calcutta		
183 Salamatrai Gurbany	202, Kanwar Nagar, Rajamal Ka-Talab Jaipur RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Jaipur		
184 Salil Kumar Ganguli	50, Ramtanu Bose Lane Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Advocate	Calcutta		
185. Sumoon Asgarali Poonawala	12, Ismail Building, 381, Dr. Dadabhai Nauroji Marg Fort Bombay MAHARASHTRA	B.A., LL.B.,	State of Maharashtra		
186 Satya Pal	C-2/92-B MiG Flats, Lawrence Road New Delhi New Delhi outside Post Office New Court, Tis Hazari NEW DELHI New Delhi	B.Sc., LL.B.	U.T. Delhi		
187 Sawant Raj Mehta	Advocate, Balotra, Balotra RAJASTHAN	B.A., LL.B.	Dists. of Barmer & Jalore with Hqs at Balotra.		
188 Shankar Prasad Varma	Moh-Damuchak Muza Tarpur BIHAR	Advocate	Muzaffarpur		
189 Shankarlal Gahlot	Gangashahr Road Bikaner-334001 RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Bikaner City		
190 Sher Singh Kulhar	Station Road, Chirawa Jhunjhunu-333024 RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Chirawa		
191 Shettar Sangameshwar	House No. 4-3-137, Bus Stand Road, Gangavathi Raichur-583227 KARNATAKA	Advocate	Dist. of Raichur with Hqs at Gangavathi		
192 Shiv Kumar Khanna	11, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-700009 WEST BENGAL.	Advocate	Whole of India		
193 Shiva Sahai	R/O Mohalla Gudri, Bahraich Bahraich-271801 UTTAR PRADESH	Advocate	Bahraich		
194 Smt. Sumati Aravind Patil	236, Jain Temple Road, Gontoshnagar, Hindwadi, Belgaum Belgaum KARNATAKA	B.A.(Hons) LL.B.	Dist. of Belgaum		
195 Smt. K. Radhamani Ammu	"RADHIKA", Amulia Street, Near Madhava Pharmacy Jn. Cochin-682018 KERALA	B.Sc., LL.B.	Ernakulam		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	S/Shri				
196	Smt. N. Anasooya Bai	Advocate, 4624/1, Shivaji Road, N.R. Mohalla Mysore KARNATAKA 102, Devaraja Market, Upstairs Mysore KARNATAKA	Advocate	Mysore City	
197	Sodhi Ramnik Singh	Moh-Pandia Zira-142047 PUNJAB Moh-Pandia Ferozpur-142047 PUNJAB	LL.B., Advocate	Zira	
198	Sudhir Kumar Dey Mullick	5 & 7, Netaji Subhash Road Calcutta WEST BENGAL 12, Mission Row Calcutta WEST BENGAL	Attorney	Whole of India	
199	Sukumar Ghosh	“KANAKALAY” 7A, Prince Anwar Shah lane, (C.I.T.) Water tank, Opp. Navina Cinema Calcutta-700033 WEST BENGAL	LL.B.	24 Paraganas with Hqrs at Allpore Judge's Court	
200	Sundaram Ramasubramanian	C/o. M/s. King & Partridge, Advocates, Notaries & Commissr, for oaths, 2nd Floor, Catholic Centre, 64 Armenian St, P.O. 121 Madras-600001 TAMIL NADU	Advocate	State of T.N. with Hqrs, at Madras	
201	Suraj Kumar Bhaskar	Advocate, Khetri Distt. Jhunjhunu RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Khetri Raj.	
202	Suresh Kumar Agarwal	4312, Gali Bhujl, Bahadurgarh Road, New Delhi-110006 NEW DELHI Chamber No. 141, Western Wing, Tis Hazari Court, New Delhi-110054 NEW DELHI	LL.B.	U.T. of Delhi & Bombay with Hqrs at Delhi	
203	Surinder Pal Sharma	134/15, Railway Board, Kaithal HARYANA	LL.B.	Kaithal	
204	Surjit Singh	23, Netaji Park, Jullundar City, Jullundar, PUNJAB	Advocate	Jullundar	
205	Surjit Singh M-hta	181, Vishwakarma Nagar, Yamuna Nagar, Ambala HARYANA	Advocate	Jagadhri in Haryana	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	S/Shri				
206.	Syed Aijaz Ahmed	302, Sharma Buildings, Ramganj, Anaj Mandi, Jaipur-302003 RAJASTHAN 36-C, Govindpuri East, Amber Road, Jaipur-302003 RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Rajasthan	
207.	T. Dulip Singh	C/o M/s. King & Patridge, 2nd Floor, Catholic Centre, Armenian Street, P.O. No. 121, Madras, TAMIL NADU	Advocate	Whole of India	
208.	T.K. Shanmuganandam	8/8, Hauzur Road, Coimbatore-641018 TAMIL NADU, 89, Race Course, Coimbatore-641108 TAMIL NADU	LL.B.	Coimbatore	
209.	T.M. Sen	Advocate & Solicitor, B-88, Netti Bagh NEW DELHI M/s. Khaitan & Co., Solicitors & Advocates, Himalaya House, 7th Floor, 23, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi NEW DELHI	Attorney-At-Law	Whole of India	
210.	Tribhuwan Agarwal	P.O. Hanumangarh town, distt. Sriganaganagar, Ganga Nagar RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Hanumangarh, Raj.	
211.	Trilok Chand Singhal	Dal Bazar, Gwalior, MADHYA PRADESH	Advocate	Gwalior	
212.	Triloki Sharan Upadhyay	178, Western Wing, Tis Hazari Courts, New Delhi-110054 NEW DELHI 1161/48, D.D.A. Flats, Kalkajee New Delhi NEW DELHI	Advocate	Noida complex in the Dist of Ghaziabad (U.P.)	
213.	Vasantlal D. Mehta	C/o M/s. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co, Solicitors & Advocates, Yousuf Building, Bombay, MAHARASTRA	Solicitor	State of Maharashtra	
214.	Victor Elias Moses	6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, WEST BENGAL	Attorney	Whole of India	
215.	Vikramjit Singh Vishnoi	Shital Bhawan, Near Sadul Sports School, Gajner Road, Bikaner-334001 RAJASTHAN	LL.B.	Bikaner	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	S/Shri				
216.	Vinod J. Paymaster	151, Bunea Vista, Gen. J. Bhosle Marg, Bombay-400021 Maharashtra C/o Madhavji & Co., Solicitor, Examinor Press Building, 35, Dalal Street, Bombay-400023 MAHARASTRA	Solicitor & Advocate	Greater Bombay	
217.	Vinod Kant Verma	134, E/1, Mayur Vihar, New Delhi NEW DELHI	Advocate	Delhi	
218.	Virendra Singh Badhwar	32-B, Manu Marg, Alwar RAJASTHAN	Advocate	Alwar	
219.	Visanji R. Bheda	DBZ-6-51, Gandhidham, Kachchh-370201 GUJARAT	Advocate	Kutch.	

[F. No. 5(3)/89-Jud]]
K.D. SINGH, Competent Authority

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

आदेश

स्टाम्प

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 1989

का.आ. 331.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उस शुल्क को माफ करती है जो नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि. द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले मात्र दो सौ करोड़ रु. के मूल्य के एक-एक हजार रु. के श्रेणी "ग" 9 प्रतिशत कर-मुक्त बन्धपत्रों और 13 प्रतिशत कर-योग्य आरक्षित विमोच्य असम्परिवर्तनीय बन्धपत्रों के रूप में यथा-विनिर्दिष्ट असम्परिवर्तनीय ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप के बन्धपत्रों पर उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रभावी है।

[सं. 5/89-स्टाम्प-फा. सं. 33/76/88-बि. कर]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

ORDERS

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 18th January, 1989

S.O. 331.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds in the nature of non-convertible debentures described as 'C' series 9 per cent tax free bonds and 13 per cent taxable secured redeemable non-convertible bonds of Rs. 1000 each of the value of rupees two hundred crores only to be issued by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 5/89-Stamps—F. No. 33/76/88-ST]

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 1989

स्टाम्प

का.आ. 332.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उस शुल्क को माफ करती है जो भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले "एन. आर.आई. बन्धपत्र-1988" के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट मीमादी प्रामिसरी नोटों के स्वरूप के बन्धपत्रों पर उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रभावी है।

[सं. 6/89-स्टाम्प-फा. सं. 33/55/88-बि. कर]

बी. आर. मेहमी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th January, 1989

STAMPS

S.O. 332.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds in the nature of usance promissory notes described as "NRI Bonds—1988" to be issued by the State Bank of India are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 6/89-Stamps—F. No. 33/55/88-ST.]

B. R. MEHMI, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 1989

का.आ. 333.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि

उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10ख की उपधारा (9) के उपबन्ध साउथ इंडियन बैंक लि., त्रिचूर पर 4 नवम्बर, 1988 से 8 नवम्बर, 1988 तक उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे, जहाँ तक बैंक की बार महीने में अधिक की अवधि के वास्ते अध्यक्ष तथा मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी का कार्य करने के वास्ते किसी व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करने की छूट प्राप्त है।

[संख्या 15/13/88-बी.ओ.-III (ii)]

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 1989

S.O. 333.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (9) of section 10-B of the said Act shall not apply to the extent they preclude the bank from appointing a person to carry out the duties of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer beyond a period exceeding four months, to the South Indian Bank Ltd., Trichur from the 4th November, 1988 to 8th November, 1988.

[No. 15/13/88-B.O. III(ii)]

का.प्र. 334—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10ख की उप धारा (1) तथा (2) के उपबन्ध साउथ इंडियन बैंक लि., त्रिचूर पर 4 नवम्बर, 1988 से 8 नवम्बर, 1988 तक लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं. 15/13/88-बी.ओ.-III (i)]

प्रान नाथ, प्रवर सचिव

S.O. 334.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) and (2) of section 10-B of the said Act shall not apply to the South Indian Bank Ltd., Trichur from 4th November, 1988 to 8th November, 1988.

[No. 15/13/88-B.O.III(ii)]

PRAN NATH, Under Secy.

S. O. 336.—In pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1930, the Central Government hereby appoints the persons specified in column (2) of the Table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in column (3) of the said table :

TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Shri Mantreshwar Jha Joint Secretary Ministry of Finance Deptt. of Economic affairs (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Shri N. Balasubramanian
Corporation Bank	Shri Y. P. Sethi Deputy Secretary Ministry of Finance Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Shri S. S. Hasurkar.

[No. F.9/6/89-BO. I(2)]

M.S. SEETHARAMAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 1989

का.प्र. 335—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (घनुषी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 38) की धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (इ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग), नई दिल्ली के निदेशक श्री प्रवीण कुमार को श्री यश पाल सेठी के स्थान पर स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[संख्या एक. 9/6/89-बी.ओ.-I(i)]

New Delhi, the 17th January, 1989

S.O. 335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 25 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Pradeep Kumar, Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi to be a Director of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur vide Shri Y. P. Sethi.

[No. F. 9/6/89-BO.I(1)]

का.प्र. 336—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध), स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (ज) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा नीचे दी गई सारणी के कालम (2) में निर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के कालम (3) में निर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर कालम (1) में निर्दिष्ट राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का निदेशक नियुक्त करती है :—

सारणी		
1	2	3
1. प्रीरियंटल बैंक प्राक कामसे	श्री मन्त्रेश्वर झा संयुक्त सचिव वित्त मंत्रालय आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली।	श्री एन. बाला- सुब्रमण्यन
2. कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक	श्री यशपाल सेठी उप सचिव वित्त मंत्रालय आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली।	एस. एस. हसूरकर

[संख्या 9/6/89-बी.ओ.-I(2)]

एम. एस. सीतारामन, प्रवर सचिव

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहृतिय

अधिसूचना क्रमांक 9/88

नागपुर, 13 दिसम्बर, 1988

का.प्रा. 337.—समाहृतिय केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, नागपुर, के श्री श्री. भार. जैन, परीक्षक (लेखा), समूह "ख", निवर्तन की आयु प्राप्त करने पर दिनांक 30-11-88 के अपराह्न में शासकीय सेवा से निवृत्त हो गए।

[प. सं. II(3) 8/88 स्थापना-1]

जीत राम कौल,

उप समाहर्ता (कार्मिक एवं स्थापना)

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE

NOTIFICATION NO. 9/88

Nagpur, the 13th December, 1988

S.O. 337.—Shri V. R. Jain, Examiner of Accounts, Central Excise Group 'B' of Nagpur Collectorate having attained the age of superannuation retired from Government service on 30-11-1988 in the afternoon

[C. NO. II(3)8/88/Et. I]

J. R. KAIT, Dy. Collector (P&E)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 1989

का. प्रा. 338.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड "क" के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे दी गई कालम 1 में विधेय प्रार्थिकारी को कथित अधिनियम के अधीन अनुसूची के कालम 2 में प्रविष्टि के अनुरूप लिखित क्षेत्रों के अन्दर सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

अनुसूची

प्राधिकारी एवम् पता	क्षेत्र
श्री मनजीत सिंह मान लाइसेंस ऑफिसर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लि. चाकसू करनाम पाइपलाइन 270, मुभाषनगर, रोहतक (हरियाणा)	हरियाणा

[क्रमांक ओ-31015/1/89-ओ प्रार-1]

टी.एन. परमेश्वरन, प्रवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1989

S. O. 338. -In pursuance of Clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby authorises the authority mentioned in Column 1 of the schedule below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act, within the areas mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Authority and Address	Areas
Shri Manjit Singh Mann. Liaison Officer. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Chaksu-Karnal Pipeline. 270, Subhash Nagar. Rohtah (Haryana)	Haryana

[No. O-31015/1/89—ORI]

T.N. PARMESWARAN, Under Secy.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 1989

शुद्धि-पत्र

का.प्रा. 339.—भारत सरकार के राजपत्र भाग-2, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 1988 के पृष्ठ क्रमांक 1 से 5 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, कोयला विभाग की अधिसूचना का.प्रा. सं० 855(प्र) तारीख 9 दिसम्बर, 1988 में :—

पृष्ठ क्रमांक 1 पर—

पंक्ति 5 में—भाग की भूमि के स्थान पर माप की भूमि पढ़ें।

पृष्ठ क्रमांक 2 पर—

पंक्ति 2 में — 14860-391 एकड़ के स्थान पर 1486.391 एकड़ पढ़ें।

अनुसूची में—

आई.बी.वाटी क्षेत्र के स्थान पर ईब वाटी क्षेत्र पढ़ें।

पृष्ठ क्रमांक 3 पर—

ग्राम बजर, जनगर ठाऊन यूनिट-3 में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक (भाग) में—

पंक्ति 1 में - 4 (भाग) भाग के स्थान पर 4 (भाग), 6 (भाग) पढ़ें।

पंक्ति 4 में - 248, 2614 के स्थान पर 248/2614 पढ़ें।

88, 2635 के स्थान पर 88/2635 पढ़ें।

पंक्ति 6 में - 240/2807 के स्थान पर 248/2807 पढ़ें।

ग्राम बिगरीगुड़ा में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक (भाग) में—

पंक्ति 3 में - 135/3153, 146/1154, 147, 1155, 143, 3207, 4, 12, 18, 47, 1222, 77, 1230, 78, 1233, 137, 1234 के स्थान पर—

135/1153, 146/1154, 146/1155, 147/1207, 144/1208, 4/1218, 47/1222, 77/1230, 76/1233, 137/1234 पढ़ें।

ग्राम बेतपहाड़ में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक (भाग) में—

पंक्ति 3 में - 2684/8072 के स्थान पर 2684/8572 पढ़ें।

ग्राम छुवाविबेरना में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक (भाग) में—

पंक्ति 1 में - 46 (भाग), 48 (भाग), 48 (भाग), के स्थान पर 46 (भाग), 47 (भाग), 48 (भाग), पढ़ें।

पंक्ति 6 में - 471 473 से 474 (भाग) के स्थान पर 471 से 473, 474 (भाग) पढ़ें।

पंक्ति 8 में - 719 (भाग) के स्थान पर 710 (भाग) पढ़ें।
पृष्ठ 4 पर -

- पंक्ति 2 में - 3283(भाग) के स्थान पर 1293(भाग) पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 6 में - 1339/1566 के स्थान पर 1339/1566 पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 7 में - 610/1595, 609/1595 के स्थान पर 609/1595, 609/1596 पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 10 में - 652/1639 के स्थान पर 662/1639 पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 11 में - 728/1645 के स्थान पर 727/1645 पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 12 में - 1396/166 के स्थान पर 1396/1664 पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 13 में - 1429/1670 के स्थान पर 1429/1673 पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 14 में - 1449/1683 के स्थान पर 1549/1683 पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 15 में - 1519/1689 के स्थान पर 1539/1689 पढ़ें।
ग्राम भामग्राहा के स्थान पर भामदरहा पढ़ें।

सीमा वर्णन में -

- रेखा द-ब-छ के स्थान पर द-ब-छ पढ़ें।
रेखा द-ब-छ में -
पंक्ति 3 में - 570, 570 के स्थान पर 570, 571 पढ़ें।
रेखा छ-ज-स के स्थान पर छ-ज- पढ़ें।
पृष्ठ क्रमांक 5 पर - रेखा ज-स 1009/1694 के स्थान पर 1008/1694 पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 2 में - 69 के स्थान पर 699 पढ़ें।
पंक्ति 3 में - 698/1627, 698/1628 के स्थान पर 698/1627, 698, 698/1628 पढ़ें।

[सं. 43015/16/85 नीप/एन.एस.बब्लू]

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 10th January, 1989

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 339.—In the notification the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) S.O. No. 855(E) dated the 9th September, 1988 published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 9th September, 1988 at pages 5 to 8,

at page 6

In line 3, "such and" read "such land";

In Explanation (2)

In line 8, for "objection" read "objector";

at page 8

In 3rd line, for "1008/694" read "1008/1694";

In 12th line, for "throuhg" read "through";

In 16th line, for "698/1627, 698/1628" read "698/1627, 698, 698/1628".

[No. 43015/16/85-CA/LSW]

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 1989

का. भा. 340.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे उपाययुक्त अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

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यतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (भर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करने हुए उक्त क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है;

इस अधिवृत्ता के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. सी-1(ई)/111/जे जे ग्राउ/922--0888 तारीख 8 अगस्त, 1988 का निरीक्षण वेस्टर्न कोरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (राज्य विभाग) कोयला इस्टेट, सिविन लाइन्स, तामपुर-440001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय या कलक्टर, यवतमाल (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में प्रस्तावित कोयला निर्वहण, 1 काउन्सिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिवृत्ता के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में हितवादी सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को, इस अधिवृत्ता के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर, राज्य अधिकाारी, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, कोयला इस्टेट, सिविन लाइन्स, तामपुर-440001 को भेजेंगे।

अनुसूची

विभाग गांधी ब्लाक

बानी क्षेत्र

जिला यवतमाल (महाराष्ट्र)

क्र. सं.	ग्राम का नाम	ग्राम सं.	महसुल जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	राजपुर	313	बानी	यवतमाल	101.00 भाग
2.	कालामना	31	"	"	69.00 "
3.	बिखालगांव	105	"	"	585.00 "
4.	बानी	337	"	"	24.50 "
5.	गणेशपुर	79	"	"	120.80 "
6.	मुधली	295	"	"	44.10 "
7.	पारसोनी	193	"	"	62.40 "
8.	परसोडा	194	"	"	65.00 "
				कुल क्षेत्र	1071.80 हेक्टर (लगभग)
				या	2647.35 एकड़ (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन :

- अ-ब रेखा बिन्दु "क" के आरम्भ होती है और राजपुर, कालामना, बिखालगांव, बानी ग्रामों से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।
ख-ग रेखा बानी, बिखालगांव, गणेशपुर ग्रामों से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु "ग" पर मिलती है।
ग-घ रेखा गणेशपुर, मुधली, पारसोनी ग्रामों से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु "घ" पर मिलती है।
घ-ङ रेखा पारसोनी, पारसोडा, बिखालगांव और कालामना ग्रामों से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु "ङ" पर मिलती है।
ङ-च रेखा कालामना, राजपुर ग्राम से होकर जाती है और "च" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।
च-क रेखा राजपुर ग्राम से होकर जाती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[सं. 43015/12/88-एन. एस. बब्लू.]

सी. पी. राय, धवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th January, 1989

S. O. 340 .—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan bearing No. C-1(E)/III/JJR/422-0888 dated the 8th August, 1988 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440001 (Maharashtra) or at the office of the Collector, Yavatmal (Maharashtra) or at the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Revenue Officer, Western Coalfields Limited, Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440001 within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification.

SCHEDULE

CHIKHALGAON BLOCK

WANI AREA

District Yavatmal (Maharashtra)

Serial number	Name of the village	Village number	Tahsil District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Rajpur	313	Wani Yavatmal	101.00	Part
2.	Kalamana	31	Wani Yavatmal	69.00	Part
3.	Chikhhalgaon	105	Wani Yavatmal	585.00	Part
4.	Wani	337	Wani Yavatmal	24.50	Part
5.	Ganeshpur	79	Wani Yavatmal	120.80	Part
6.	Murdhani	295	Wani Yavatmal	44.10	Part
7.	Parsoni	193	Wani Yavatmal	62.40	Part
8.	Parsoda	194	Wani Yavatmal	65.00	Part
Total area:				1071.80 hectares (approximately)	
				or 2647.35 acres (approximately)	

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :

A-B	Line starts from point 'A' and passes through villages Rajpur, Kalamana, Chikhhalgaon, Wani and meets at point 'B'.
B-C	Line passes through villages Wani, Chikhhalgaon, Ganeshpur and meets at point 'C'.
C-D	Line passes through villages Ganeshpur, Murdhani, Parsoni and meets at point 'D'.
D-E	Line passes through villages Parsoni, Parsoda, Chikhhalgaon and Kalamana and meets - point 'E'.
E-F	Line passes through villages Kalamana, Rajpur and meets at point 'F'.
F-A	Line passes through village Rajpur and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No. 43015/12/88-LSW]
B.B. RAO. Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

5-13/59-MI, dated the 9th January, 1960, No. S.O. 138 dated the 16th January, 1960, namely :—

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1989

क.प्र. 341.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (अ) का अनुसरण करते हुए, लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल जगदीश नारायण, महानिदेशक, नगर स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा सेवा, नई दिल्ली को (पञ्चम द्वारा) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद के सदस्य के रूप में नामनिर्दिष्ट किया है :—

और लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल जगदीश नारायण की सेवा नियुक्ति के परिणामस्वरूप लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल के. डी. कपूर नगर स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा सेवा, नई दिल्ली के महानिदेशक के रूप में कार्यभार संभाल लिया है ;

प्रतः प्रथम धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में कर्माध्य सरकार पूर्ववर्ती स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या 5-13/59-एम.आई.का.प्र. 138, तारीख 16 जनवरी, 1960 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (अ) के अन्तर्गत नयनिर्दिष्ट बोर्ड के अधीन क्रम सं. 4 के सामने की प्रविष्टि में,

“लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल जगदीश नारायण” के स्थान पर “लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल के. डी. कपूर” शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[सं. की. 11013/1/88-एम.ई. (पी)]

प्रार. श्रीनिवासन, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1989

S.O. 341.—Whereas the Central Government has in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), nominated Lt. General K. D. Kapur, Director-General, Armed Forces Medical Services, New Delhi (by designation) as a member of the Medical Council of India;

And whereas consequent on the retirement of Lt. General K. D. Kapur, Lt. General J. S. Paul has taken over as the Director-General, Armed Forces Medical Services, New Delhi;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

धर्मार्थ दान अधिनियम, 1890 (1890 की 6) के संबंध में

और

राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष, नई दिल्ली के संबंध में

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 1989

का.प्र. 342.—धर्मार्थ दान अधिनियम, 1890 (1890 की 6) के खण्ड 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष के प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के नियोजन पर तथा उसकी सहायता से एतद्वारा प्रावेश जारी करती है कि पांच बर्षीय साक्षर जमा लेखा में निवेश की गई र. 15,00,000/- (केवल पन्द्रह लाख रुपये) की धनराशि भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन समाज कल्याण विभाग की दिनांक 2 मार्च 1979 की समय-समय पर संशोधित अधिसूचना संख्या एन.ओ.-120

(ई) के साथ राष्ट्रीय बाल कोष, नई दिल्ली के प्रशासन के लिए योजना के अनुसार विनिर्दिष्ट किए जाने के लिए भारतीय धर्मार्थ निधि के कोषाध्यक्ष के अधीन होगी।

[फ.सं. 2-3/85-टी.प्रार.]

सुमन माथर अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Women & Child Development)

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments

Act, 1890 (6 of 1890)

In the matter of the National Childrens Fund

New Delhi

New Delhi, the 17th January, 1989

S.O. 342.—On the application made by, and with the concurrence of the Board of Management of the National

Children's Fund, New Delhi, as in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (6 of 1890), the Central Government doth hereby order that the sum of Rs. 15,00,000.00 (Rupees fifteen lakhs only) invested in 5 Year Post Office Time Deposit Account shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of India to be held by him for being applied in accordance with the scheme for the administration of the National Children's Fund, New Delhi published with the notification of the Government of India in the then Department of Social Welfare No. S.O. 120(E) dated the 2nd March, 1979, as amended from time to time.

[F. No. 2-3/85-TR]

SUMAN NAYAR, Under Secy.

संस्कृति विभाग

(भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण)

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 1989

(पुरातत्व)

का.भा. 343.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्त्वोप स्थल और भव्यशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) की अपेक्षानुसार, भारत सरकार के संस्कृति विभाग (भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण) को एक अधिसूचना सं. का. भा. 3336 तारीख 12 नवम्बर, 1987 द्वारा जो, भारत के राजपट भाग, 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 5 दिसम्बर, 1987 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की दो मास की सूचना दी थी और उसे अधिसूचना की एक प्रति उक्त संस्मारक के समीप एक सहजदृश्य स्थान पर लगा दी गई थी,

और उक्त राजपट जनता को 7 दिसम्बर, 1987 का उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था ;

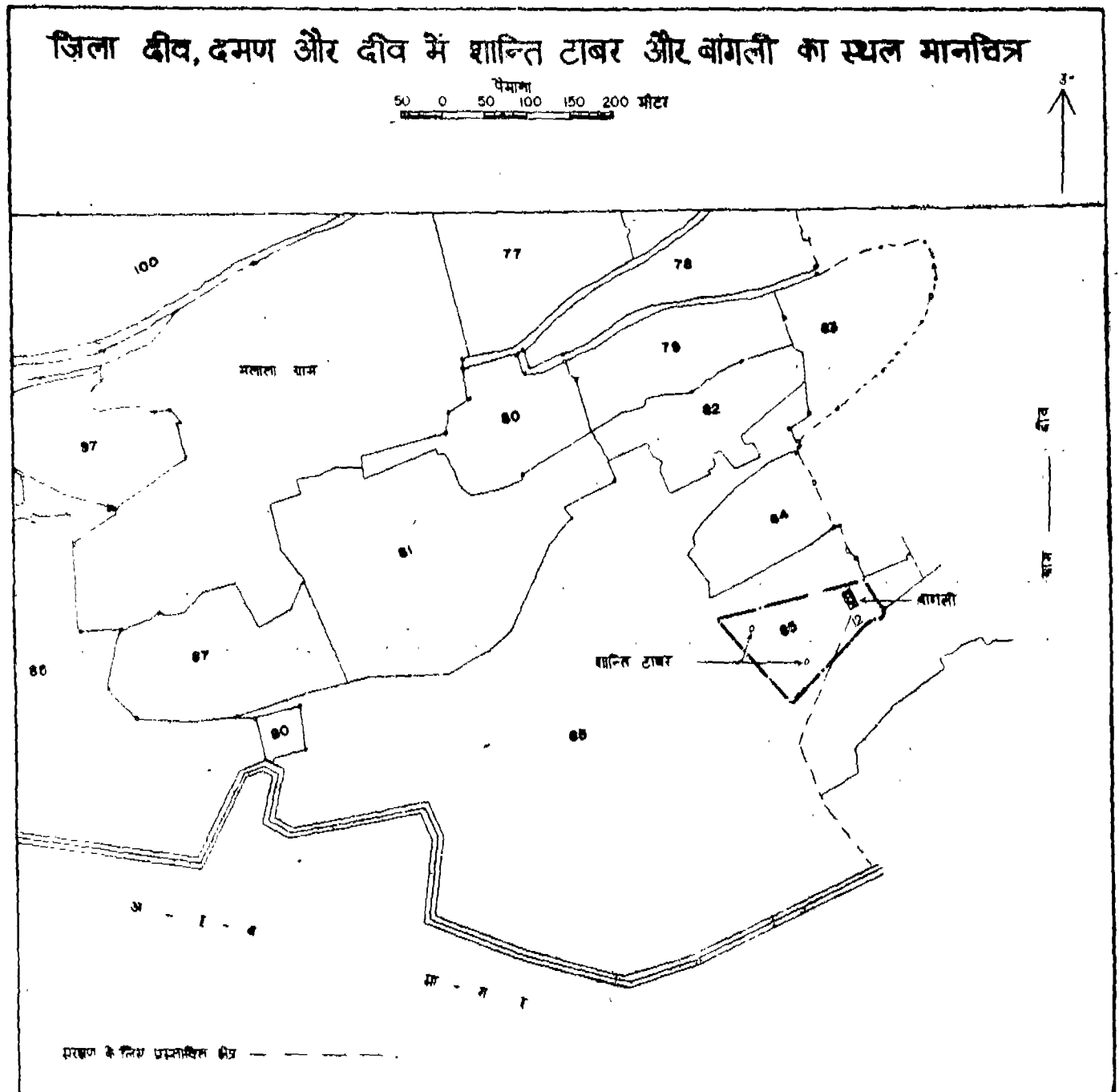
और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट संस्मारकों की याचन जनता से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व को घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	परिचाल	संस्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण के अधीन
			संस्थापित किये जाते
			बांले राजपट प्लॉट
			संख्यांक
1	2	3	4
दमण और दीव	बुचरवाड़ा	1. गीति टावर	सर्वेक्षण सं. 85 का भाग पी.टी.एस. सं. 158/7 और 158/12 के भाग जिसी नीचे प्रस्तुत स्थल मानचित्र में दिखाया गया है।

क्षेत्र	सीमाएं	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणियां
5	6	7	8
एच.ए.एम. उत्तर—बुचरवाड़ा ग्राम के	पी.टी.एस.		
1-11-96	सर्वेक्षण सं. 85 का शेष	158/12 बिजो	
0-11-80	भाग।	और शेष सरकारी	
0-08-48	पूर्व—बीच के पी.टी.एस.	स्वामित्वाधीन	
6-20-28	सं. 158/7 और 158/12 का शेष भाग।		
	दक्षिण—बुचरवाड़ा ग्राम के		
	सर्वेक्षण सं. 85 और		
	दीव के पी.टी.एस.		
	158/12 के शेष भाग।		
	पश्चिम—बुचरवाड़ा ग्राम के		
	सर्वेक्षण सं. 85 का शेष		
	भाग।		



DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

(Archaeological Survey of India)

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

New Delhi, the 31st January, 1989

S.O. 343.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Department of Culture (Archaeological Survey of India) No. S.O. 3336 dated the 12th November, 1987, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1987, the Central Government gave two months' notice of the intention to declare the monument specified in the Schedule to the said notification to be of national importance and

copy of the notification was affixed in a conspicuous place near the said monuments as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958);

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 7th December, 1987;

And whereas, no objection from the public has been received by the Central Government in respect of the monuments specified in the schedule to this notification;

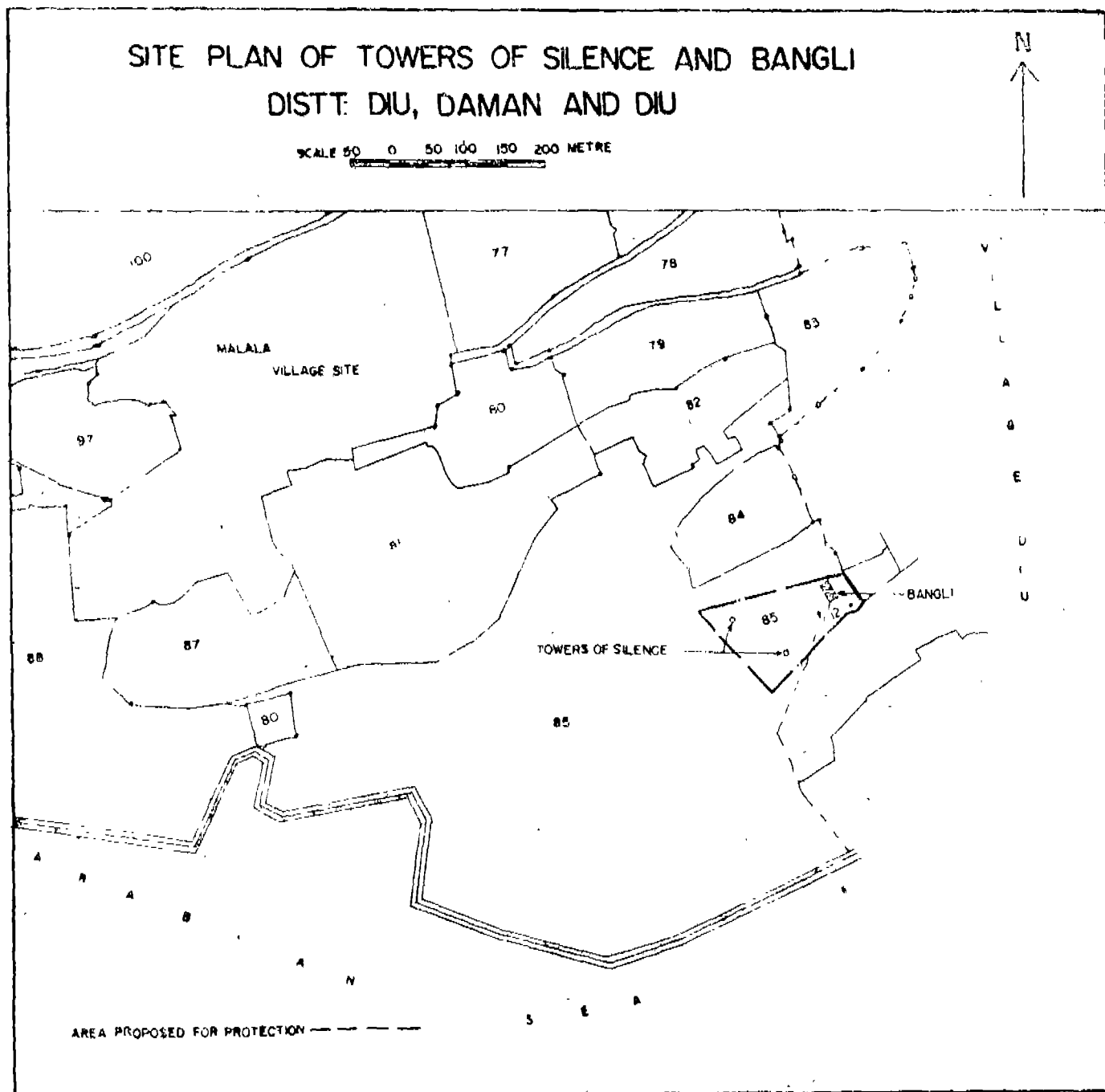
Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares the ancient monument specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be of national importance.

SCHEDULE

Union Territory	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

H.A.M.

Daman and Diu.	Bucharvada Village.	(1) Towers of silence.	Part of Survey number 85.	1-11-95	North.—Remaining portion of survey No. 85 of village Bucharvada.	PTS 156/12 Private and remaining Govt. owned.	
	Diu.	(2) Bangli	Parts of PTS Nos. 158/7 and 158/12 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	0-11-80 0-08-48 0-20-28	East.—Remaining portions of PTS Nos. 158/7 and 158/12 of Diu. South.—Remaining portions of Survey No. 86 of village Bucharvada and PTS 158/12 of Diu. West.—Remaining portion of Survey No. 85 of village Bucharvada.		



जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय

(नौवहन विभाग)

बम्बई, 20 जनवरी, 1989

आदेश

(वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन)

का. भा. 344.—वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 44) की धारा 115, के साथ पठित नौवहन अधिनियम एवं परिवहन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के आदेश सं. एम एस ई (52)/72-एम टी, दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 1974 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए नौवहन महानिदेशक एतद्वारा भारतीय जहाजों के प्रसाबा अन्य किसी जहाज के मालिक मास्टर या एजेंट को भारत में किसी इन्जीनियर अधिकारी, नौ-वाहन अधिकारी और रेडियो अधिकारी को नौवहन महानिदेशक की पूर्ण अनुमति के बिना किसी ऐसे जहाज पर मालिक के रूप में नियुक्त करते से रोकते हैं।

यह आदेश तुरन्त प्रभावी होगा।

[सं. 28-टी आर (4)/88-भाग]

प्रवीण सिंह, नौवहन महानिदेशक

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(Directorate General of Shipping)

Bombay, the 20th January, 1989

ORDER

(Merchant Shipping)

S.O. 344.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 115 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) read with the order of the Government of India in the erst-while Ministry of Shipping and Transport No. MSE(52)/72-MT, dated 27th September, 1974, the Director General of Shipping hereby prohibits the owner, master or agent of any ship other than an Indian ship from engaging in India any Engineer Officer, Navigating Officer and Radio Officer to serve as a seaman on such ship except with the prior permission of the Director General of Shipping

This order takes immediate effect.

[No. 28-TR(4)/88-Pt.]

PRAVEEN SINGH, Director General of Shipping

नागर विमानन तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय

(नागर विमानन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 1989

का. भा. 345.—श्री आर. सी. रेखी, सदस्य (इंजीनियरी) भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिया गया त्यागपत्र भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत कर लिये जाने पर उक्त 27-12-88 (अपराहृत) के उक्त पद से भार-मुक्त किया जाता है।

[संख्या ए. वी-24030/7/88-ए. ए. (वित्त-2)]

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM

(Department of Civil Aviation)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 1989

S.O. 345.—Shri R. C. Rekhi Member (Engg.) in the International Airports Authority of India stands relieved from office with effect from 27-12-88 (AN) on acceptance of his resignation by the Government of India.

[No. Av. 34030/7/88-AA(F. II)]

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 1989

का. भा. 346.—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण अधिनियम 1971 (1971 का 43वां) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री ए. श्रीनिवास राव को भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण में उनके कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए 3500-4000 रुपये के अनुसूची "ग" वेतनमान में पूर्ण कालिक सदस्य (वित्त और प्रशासन) के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. ए.वी.-24020/6/88-ए. ए. (वित्त-II)]

आर. एन. दास, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 1989

S.O. 346.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971 (43 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri A. Sreenivasa Rao, as the Whole-time Member (Finance & Administration) in the International Airport Authority of India, in the schedule 'C' scale of pay of Rs. 3500-4000, for a period of three years from the date of his assuming charge of the post.

[No. Av. 24020/6/88-AA(F. II)]

R. N. DASH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 1989

का. भा. 347.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार द्वारा नागर विमानन तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय की दिनांक 1 नवम्बर, 1988 की अधिसूचना संख्या ए.वी-15013/16/88-एस. एम. वी. के तहत नियुक्त जांच न्यायालय की अवधि को एतद्वारा 31 मार्च, 1989 तक और प्राप्ति सहायी है क्योंकि इस समय तक यह न्यायालय 19-10-1988 को गुवाहाटी के गिकट वायुतल के एफ-27 वी. टी. डी. एम. सी. विमान की दुर्घटना के संबंध में जांच कार्य पूरा कर लेगा और सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देगा।

[एफ. सं. ए.वी-15013/16/88-एस. एम. वी.]

के. के. भटनागर, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th January, 1989

S.O. 347.—The Central Government hereby further extends upto the 31st March, 1989, the period of time within which the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism vide Notification No. AV.15013/16/88-SSV dated 1st November, 1988, will be expected to complete the enquiry into the accident to Vayudoot aircraft F-27 VT DMC near Guwahati on 19-10-1988, and report to the Government.

[F. No. AV.15013/16/88-SSV]

K. K. BHATNAGAR, Director

संचार मंत्रालय

(दूर संचार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 1989

का. भा. 348.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 827, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1980 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड (III) के पैरा (क) के अनुसार, महानिदेशक, दूरसंचार विभाग ने गुजरात दूरसंचार सर्किल के जामनोणपुर, और बायाद टेलिफोन केन्द्रों; हरियाणा दूरसंचार सर्किल के प्रेम नगर, कुणपुरा और रंजित टेलिफोन केन्द्रों; कर्नाटक दूरसंचार सर्किल के होम्बावर और चिक्कोडि टेलिफोन केन्द्रों; उत्तर प्रदेश दूरसंचार सर्किल के अगदीमपुर, घमैठी और सालोन टेलिफोन केन्द्रों; तथा केरल दूरसंचार सर्किल के तामिस्तोड टेलिफोन केन्द्रों में

दिनांक 16-02-1989 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-1/89-पी एच. बी.]

पी. आर. काररा, सहायक महानिदेशक (पी. एच. बी.)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Telecommunications)

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1989

S.O. 348.—In pursuance of Para 1 (a) of Section III of Rules 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General Department of Telecommunications, hereby specifies 1602-1989 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Jamjodhpur and Bayed Telephone Exchanges under Gujarat Telecom. Circle; Prem Nagar, Kunj-pura and Ranwar Telephone Exchanges under Haryana Telecom. Circle; Honnavar and Chikodi Telephone Exchanges under Karnataka Telecom. Circle; Jagdishpur, Amethi and Salon Telephone Exchanges under Uttar Pradesh Telecom. Circle; and Thannithode Telephone Exchange under Kerala Telecom Circle

[No. 5-1/89-PHB]

P. R. KARRA, Assistant Director General (PHB)

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 जनवरी, 1989

का. आ. 349.—इष्ट प्रतिया संज्ञित, 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 25 की उप धारा (1-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 13 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किए गए सभी निरीक्षकों को अपने-अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले उन मामलों का संभालन करने के प्रयोजन हेतु सहायक लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) और उसके अधीन बनाई गई योजनाओं के अंतर्गत मजिस्ट्रेट के न्यायालयों में उत्पन्न हों।

[संख्या एस-35024/1/88-एस एस-II]

ए.के. भट्टारай, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 19th January, 1989

S.O. 349.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of Section 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints all the Inspectors appointed under sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), as Assistant Public Prosecutors, for the purpose of conducting of the cases within their respective jurisdiction, arising out of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) and the Scheme framed thereunder in the Courts of Magistrates.

[No. S-35024/1/88-SS-II]

A. K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 1989

का.आ. 350.—बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 62) की धारा 10 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार 31 मार्च 1988 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के दौरान उन कार्यकलापों जिनके लिए

उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन वित्त व्यवस्था की गई है, के बारे में निम्नलिखित रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित करती है।

सामान्य:

बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि को बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम, 1976 और बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन बीड़ी प्रतिष्ठानों में सीधे या किसी एजेंसी के माध्यम से नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए उपायों की विस्तृत व्यवस्था के लिए गठित किया गया है।

बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन बनाए गए नियम 15 फरवरी, 1977 से लागू हुए और बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन बनाए गए नियम 7 अक्टूबर, 1978 से लागू हुए।

बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 53) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बीड़ी बनाने में संबंधित किसी उद्देश्य के लिए गोशाम में से किसी व्यक्ति को दिए गए सम्बाहू के प्रति किलोग्राम पर 25 पैसे की दर की उस दर के रूप में निर्धारित किया है जिस पर उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया जाना था और उपकर के रूप में एकत्र किया जाना था।

वित्त अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन सम्बाहू को उत्पाद शुल्क से छूट दी गई थी और गोशामों को लाइसेंस देना समाप्त कर दिया था। बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन एकत्र किया जा रहा उपकर भी पहली मार्च, 1979 से रोक दिया गया था। इस निधि के अधीन कार्यकलापों की वित्त व्यवस्था के लिए बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1981 बनाया गया था और पहली जनवरी, 1982 से प्रति हजार उत्पादित सीड़ियों पर 10 पैसे की दर से उपकर लगाया गया था। इस उपकर को पहली मार्च, 1987 से प्रति हजार तैयार की गई सीड़ियों पर 10 पैसे में बढ़ाकर 30 पैसे कर दिया गया है।

प्रशासनिक सुविधा के लिए देश में राज्यों के 9 क्षेत्रों में ग्रुप बना दिए गए हैं और विभिन्न कल्याण योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए प्रत्येक क्षेत्र एक कल्याण आयुक्त के अधीन है। कल्याण आयुक्तों को क्षेत्राधिकार निम्नानुसार हैं:—

क्र.	क्षेत्र का नाम	राज्य संघ/राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम
1	2	3
1	कल्याण आयुक्त, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, भुवनेश्वर।	उड़ीसा
2	कल्याण आयुक्त, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, कलकत्ता	पश्चिमी बंगाल, धरम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, नागालैंड, प्रहसोचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, मिजोरम और निक्रमा
3	कल्याण आयुक्त, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, इलाहाबाद।	उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल, प्रदेश, पंजाब, जम्मू व कश्मीर, दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़।
4	कल्याण आयुक्त, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, भीलवाड़ा।	
5	कल्याण आयुक्त, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय जबलपुर।	मध्य प्रदेश

1	2	3
6. कल्याण आयुक्त, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, देहली।	तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, पंजाब और गोवा राज्य एवं दिल्ली क्षेत्र समूह।	
7. कल्याण आयुक्त, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, बंगलूर।	कर्नाटक, केरल और लक्षद्वीप।	
8. कल्याण आयुक्त, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नागपुर।	महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, दमन और दीव, बादर नागर हवेली।	
9. कल्याण आयुक्त, भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, कराची।	बिहार	

चिकित्सीय देखरेख :

चिकित्सीय देखरेख देने के लिए आधारभूत ढांचा बनाने की वषे अधिक बरीयता दी गई है। श्रम कल्याण संगठन द्वारा बीड़ी कर्मकारों और उनके आश्रितों के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की चिकित्सा सुविधाएं सुस्प उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं। इनमें अस्पतालों, औपधालयों में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं और टी.बी. के इलाज के लिए सुविधाएं आदि शामिल हैं।

वर्तमान चिकित्सा संस्थानों के अतिरिक्त, ओल्ड वाशरमेनपेट (गडान) स्थित एक स्थिर औपधालय को स्थिर एवं चल औपधालय में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है। वर्ष के दौरान 129 औपधालय, मैसूर में दस विस्तरों वाला एक अस्पताल और निमित्तिता में एक बेस्ट क्लीनिक कार्य कर रहे थे। औपधालयों में कुल उपस्थिति 1993041 थी जबकि अस्पताल में बी.पी.टी. उपस्थिति 51,168 थी। अस्पताल में 106 रोगियों का अन रंग रोगों के रूप में उपचार किया गया था। कल्याण आयुक्त टी.बी. से ग्रस्त बीड़ी कर्मकारों की चिकित्सा की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करवाने के प्रयास कर रहे हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान टी.बी. से ग्रस्त कर्मकारों की चिकित्सा के लिए 74 पलंग आरक्षित किए गए। आहार प्रभार के रूप में 50,323 रु. की कुल राशि का भुगतान किया गया था जबकि 11,161 रु. उपचार कराने वाले 175 टी.बी. रोगियों के आश्रितों को जीवन निर्वाह भत्ते के रूप में वितरित किए गए।

कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ित बी रोगियों को बीड़ी कर्मकारों के लिए 'कुष्ठ राहत' योजना के अधीन 962 रु. जीवन निर्वाह भत्ते के रूप में दिए गए।

वर्षों की छरीद के लिए 284 कर्मकारों को 13,077 रु. की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई।

टी.बी. रोगियों के लिए 'घर पर चिकित्सा' योजना के अधीन 296 कर्मकारों के "आश्रितों" को 49,699 रु. जीवन निर्वाह भत्ते के रूप में दिए गए।

शिक्षा :

89,81,029 रुपये की राशि बीड़ी कर्मकारों के 28,160 बालकों को छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में वितरित की गई थी। 2,91,500 रुपये की राशि बीड़ी कर्मकारों के 5830 बालकों को उनकी स्कूल की बर्दी के लिए वितरित की गई थी।

आवास :

इस समय बीड़ी कर्मकारों को आवास सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं चल रही हैं :—

- (1) बीड़ी कर्मकारों के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के लिए आवास योजना।
- (2) अपना मकान स्वयं बनाओ योजना।
- (3) बर्कशेडों गोशामों का निर्माण।

(1) बीड़ी कर्मकारों के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के लिए आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को 5000 रु. ति मकान की दर से

आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त विकास की दायिद्विषा लागत का 50 प्रतिशत की दर से विकास व्यय भी देय है। वर्णन कि यह साधारण और काटन/उभरी हुई मिट्टी वाले क्षेत्रों में लगभग 800 रुपये और 1000 रुपये अधिकतम हो। इनके बचने राज्य सरकारें मकानों का निर्माण करती हैं और बीड़ी कर्मकारों को आश्रित करती हैं। इस वर्ष के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बीड़ी कर्मकारों के लिए 180 मकानों के निर्माण हेतु प्रशासनिक मंजूरी जारी की गई थी। सोलापुर में निर्माण 960 मकानों के लिए 48.00 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई है।

(2) अपना मकान स्वयं बनाओ योजना के अन्तर्गत पात्र कर्मकारों को आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में 1000 रु. की दर से वित्तीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त 6000 रु. का व्याज मुक्त ऋण दिया जाता है जो 9 वर्ष की अवधि में मासिक किश्तों में लौटाना होता है। रिपोर्टिधीन अवधि के दौरान 102 मकानों को मंजूरी दी गई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 4,05,390 रुपये की राशि वितरित भी गई है जिसमें 5 मकानों की सम्पत्ति के लिए 2,409 रुपये की राशि शामिल है।

(3) गोशामों और बर्कशेडों के निर्माण के लिए बीड़ी कर्मकार सह-कारी समितियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए एक योजना भी लागू की जा रही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत समितियों को प्रत्येक के निर्माण की वास्तविक लागत की 75 प्रतिशत तक या 75,000 रु., इनमें से जो भी कम हो, की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बर्कशेड गोशाम के निर्माण के लिए कल्याण आयुक्त द्वारा मैसूर वाला बीड़ी बर्कशेड इंडस्ट्रियल कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लि., जालकोट्टन, कोरल के नाम प्रशासनिक मंजूरी जारी कर दी गई है।

मनोरंजन

बीड़ी कर्मकारों के मनोरंजन के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यय किए गए :—

- (1) रंगीत टी.बी. सेट को खरीद के लिए मै. मद्रासी चक्कर बीड़ी फैक्टरी बारांगल को 10,000 रु. की राशि मंजूर की गई।
- (2) औपधालयों को राष्ट्रीय दिवस मनाने के लिए 1,250 रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई।
- (3) राजस्थान और गुजरात के बीड़ी कर्मकारों के लिए 19 तथा 20 मार्च, 88 को सवाईमाधोपुर में 17,000 रुपये की लागत से एक खेलकूद टूर्नामेंट आयोजित किया गया।
- (4) राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों में बीड़ी कर्मकारों के लिए मिनेमा को दिखाने के लिए 6,450 रुपये का व्यय किया गया।

रिपोर्टिधीन अवधि के दौरान, बीड़ी कर्मकारों के मनोरंजन के लिए 57,000 रु. की कुल राशि व्यय की गई।

भाग-II

वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए लेखा विवरण

1. पहली अप्रैल, 1987 को प्रारंभ	8,54,95,584
2. वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्ति	11,02,04,804
3. 1987-88 के दौरान व्यय	4,19,46,154
4. 31 मार्च, 1988 को अन्तर्भाव	15,37,54,234

भाग III

वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए अनुमानित आय और व्यय

1. अनुमानित व्यय	7,00,00,000
2. अनुमानित आय	10,50,00,000

New Delhi, the 20th January, 1989

S.O. 350.—In pursuance of Section 10 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 (62 of 1976), the Central Government hereby publishes the following report on the activities financed under the said Act, during the year ending March, 1988.

General :

The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund has been constituted under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, and the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976, for financing of the measures to promote the Welfare of persons engaged in beedi establishments directly or through any agency.

The Rules framed under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, came into force with effect from 15th February, 1977, and the Rules under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 from 7th October, 1978.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 (55 of 1976) the Central Government had fixed the rate of 25 paise per kilogram of tobacco issued from a warehouse for any purpose in connection with the manufacture of beedis as the rate at which the duty of excise was to be levied and collected by way of cess.

Under the Finance Act, 1976, tobacco was exempted from the levy of excise duty and licensing of warehouses was discontinued. The cess which was being collected under the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, was also stopped with effect from 1st March, 1979. For financing of the activities under the Fund, the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Act, 1981, was enacted and the cess was levied at the rate of 10 paise per thousand manufactured beedis with effect from 1st January, 1982. The rate of cess has been enhanced from 10 paise to 30 paise per thousand manufactured beedis with effect from 1st March, '87.

For administrative convenience, the States in the country, have been grouped into 9 regions and each region is under the charge of a Welfare Commissioner for implementing the various welfare schemes. The justification of the Welfare Commissioners is as under :—

S. No.	Name of the Region	Name of the States/Union territories
1	2	3
1.	Welfare Commissioner Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Bhubaneswar	Orissa
2.	The Welfare Commissioner, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Calcutta,	West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Sikkim
3.	The Welfare Commissioner, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Allahabad.	Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Chandigarh.
4.	The Welfare Commissioner, Government of India, Ministry of Labour Bhillwara.	Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat
5.	The Welfare Commissioner, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Jabalpur,	Madhya Pradesh
6.	The Welfare Commissioner, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Hyderabad,	Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1	2	3
7.	The Welfare Commissioner, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Bangalore.	Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep
8.	The Welfare Commissioner, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Nagpur.	Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
9.	The Welfare Commissioner, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Karma.	Bihar

Medical Care :

The Organisation of infrastructure for rendering medical care has been given top priority. Various types of medical facilities for beedis workers and their dependants are being provided free of cost by the Labour Welfare Organisation. These include medical facilities at hospitals, dispensaries and facilities for treatment of T.B. etc.

In addition to the existing medical institutions one Static Dispensary at Old Washermanpet (Madras) has been converted into Static-cum-Mobile Dispensary. During the year 129 dispensaries, one ten-bedded hospital at Mysore and one chest clinic at Nimitita were functioning. The total attendance in dispensaries was 1993041 whereas OPD attendance in the hospital was 51,168. The Welfare Commissioners have been endeavouring to provide adequate facilities for treatment of beedi workers suffering from T.B. 74 beds were reserved for providing the treatment to T.B. patients during the financial year. The total amount paid as diet charges was Rs. 50323 while Rs. 11,161 has been disbursed as subsistence allowance to dependants of the 175 T.B. patients treated 196 patients were treated in the Hospital as in-door patients.

Two patients suffering from leprosy were given Rs. 962 as subsistence allowance under the Scheme "Leprosy Relief for Beedi Workers".

284 workers were given financial assistance of Rs. 13,077 for the purchase of spectacles.

Dependants of 296 workers were given subsistence allowance of Rs. 49,699 under the Scheme "Domicillary Treatment of T.B. Patients".

Education :

A sum of Rs. 89,81,029 was disbursed as scholarships to 28,160 children of the beedi workers. A sum of Rs. 2,91,500 was distributed to 5830 children of the beedi workers for their school dress.

Housing :

At present, the following schemes are in vogue to provide housing facilities to beedi workers :

- Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section of Beedi Workers,
- Build Your own House Scheme; and
- Construction of Workshops/godowns.

(i) Under the Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section of beedi workers, State Governments are being given subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5000 per house. In addition to this development charges @50 per cent of actual cost of development subject to a maximum of Rs. 800 and Rs. 1000 per house for ordinary and lack cotton/swelly soil areas, respectively, is also payable. In turn the State Governments construct and allot houses to the beedi workers. During the year administrative approval for the constitution of 180 houses for beedi workers under this scheme was issued. The sponsoring authority for these houses is Labour Department,

Government of Andhra Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 48 lakhs has been released for 960 houses constructed at Sholapur.

(ii) Under the Build Your Own House Scheme financial list assistance is given to an eligible worker at the rate of Rs. 1000 as subsidy besides interest free loan of Rs. 6000 refundable in monthly instalments spread over a period of 9 years. 102 houses have been sanctioned during the period under report A sum of Rs. 4,05,390 has been disbursed under the Scheme which also includes a sum of Rs. 2,400 for the repairs of the 5 houses

(iii) A Scheme for grant of financial assistance to beedi workers co-operative societies for construction of godowns and workshops is also being implemented. Under this Scheme, the societies are given financial assistance upto 75 per cent of actual cost of construction or Rs. 75,000 for each whichever is less. Under the Scheme administrative approval or the construction of workshop/godown has been issued by the Welfare Commissioner in the name of M/s. Chala Beedi Workers Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Chalkottam Kerala.

Recreation :

For the recreation of the beedi workers following expenditure was incurred :

- (i) A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned to M/s. Madras Chakkar Beedi Factory Warangal for purchase of colour TV Set.
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 1,250 was sanctioned to dispensaries for celebrating National Day.
- (iii) sports meet for beedi workers of Rajasthan and Gujarat was organised at Sawaimadhopar on 19th and 20th March, 1988 at a cost of Rs. 17,000.
- (iv) An expenditure of Rs. 6,450 was incurred for exhibition of Cinema shows for the beedi workers in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

A total sum of Rs. 57,000 was spent for the recreation of the beedi workers during the period under report.

PART II

Statement of Accounts for the year 1987-88

1. Opening balance as on 1st April, 1987 :	Rs. 854,95,584
2. Receipt during the year	Rs. 11,02,04,804
3. Expenditure during the 1987-88	: Rs. 4,19,46,154
4. Closing balance as on 31-3-1988	Rs. 15,37,54,234

PART III

Estimated Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1988-89 :

1. Estimated Expenditure	Rs. : 7,00,00,000
2. Estimated Receipt	: Rs. 10,50,00,000

[No. Z-16016/3/88-W.II]

का. प्र. 151.—अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 22) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (4) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन क्रियाकलापों, जिनके लिए 31 मार्च, 1988 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के दौरान अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि को पैसा दिया गया था, रिपोर्ट तथा उस वर्ष का लेखा विवरण

और वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए उक्त निधि की प्राप्ति तथा व्यय का अनुमान के बारे में निम्नलिखित रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करती है :—

भाग-I

1. सामान्य

अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 22) के अधीन अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि का गठन किया गया है ताकि अन्नक खान उद्योग में नियोजित श्रमिकों के कल्याण के कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पैसा दिया जा सके।

2. अधिनियम में व्यवस्था है कि निर्वात किए गए सभी अन्नक पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर सरकारी राशियों में प्रकाशित यथा मूल्य के अनुसार अधिकतम दर से सीमा शुल्क लगाने की व्यवस्था है लेकिन यह शुल्क 6-1/4 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो। उपरर दर 15 जुलाई 1974 से 1-1/2 प्रतिशत की पट्टी दर से बढ़ाकर यथा मूल्य 3-1/2 प्रतिशत कर दी गई।

भाग-II

चिकित्सा

श्रमिक कल्याण संगठन अन्नक श्रमिकों तथा उनके आश्रितों को विभिन्न प्रकार की चिकित्सा सुविधाएं निशुल्क प्रदान करता है। इन सुविधाओं में अस्पतालों, प्रसूति व बाल श्रमिक कल्याण केन्द्रों और औषधालयों की व्यवस्था तथा अनुसंधान जैसे चिकित्सा सुविधाएं शामिल हैं। कुल 7 अस्पताल और 20 औषधालय गठित किए गए हैं। सैदापुरम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को 17-8-87 को सौंपा गया था 157787 क्षेत्र रोगियों का उपचार किया गया और 20.09 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई। सातक और रांभीर बुधटना लाभ योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष के दौरान 10 कर्मकार लाभान्वित हुए और 7560 रु. का व्यय किया गया।

प्रावास :

(1) टाईप-I प्रावास योजना : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कर्मकारों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण हेतु खान प्रबंधकों को मानक अनुमानित लागत के 75% की दर से या 7500 रु. इनमें से जो भी कम हो, की सहायता राशि देय है। तथापि यह 4-8-87 से 10,000 रु. की दर से या निर्माण की वास्तविक लागत का 75% इनमें से जो भी कम हो देय है। इसके अतिरिक्त सामान्य भूमि वाले क्षेत्रों में 50% की दर से या 2000 रु. और काली मिट्टी या उमरी हुई मिट्टी वाले क्षेत्रों में 75% या 2000 रु. या वास्तविक लागत इनमें से जो भी कम हो का विकास व्यय भी देय है। वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए 10 मकानों की मंजूरी दी गई थी, यह सभी बन गए और इस प्रयोजनार्थ 42,500 रु. की राशि दी गई।

(2) अपना मकान स्वयं बनाओ योजना के अन्तर्गत पात्र कर्मकारों को सहायता के रूप में 1000 रु. की वित्तीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त 9 वर्ष की अवधि में मासिक किश्तों में लौटाया जाने वाला 4000 रु. का ध्याज मुक्त ऋण भी दिया गया है। इस वर्ष के दौरान छह मकानों के लिए 7200 रु. की राशि मंजूर की गई।

शिक्षा और मनोरंजन सुविधाएं :

बच्चों के स्कूलों और कालेजों में अध्ययनरत लड़कों और लड़कियों को 15 रु. से 125 रु. प्रति माह की छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं। रिपोर्टाधीन वर्ष के दौरान 405 बालकों को छात्रवृत्तियों के रूप में 134820 रु. की राशि दी गई। 276 बच्चों को किताबें और स्लेटे दी गई थी और 69,325 रु. की राशि मंजूर की गई। 269 बालकों

की स्कूल की धर्ती दी गई और इस प्रयोजनाय 13,450 रु. की राशि खर्च की गई। 11 विद्यार्थियों को मंडल (राजस्थान) में छत्तावास में गुप्त योगिन और लाजिग सुविधाएं दी गई थी। 11,115 रु. की राशि खर्च की गई।

खनिकों के मनोरंजन के लिए इस संगठन के चलते किरने सिनेमा यूनिटों द्वारा 262 फ़िल्में दिखाई गई और 41,770 रु. खर्च हुये। बारों में 4-2-88 और 5-2-88 को कर्मचारियों के खेल कूद टूर्नामेंट आयोजित किए गए थे और 8,300- रु. की राशि खर्च की गई। इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय दिवस मनाने के लिए भी 350 रु. की राशि खर्च की गई थी।

पेय जल सुविधायें

यद्यपि खान कर्मचारियों के लिए जल प्रदाय सुविधा चल रही है लेकिन रिपोर्टधीन प के दौरान कोई परियोजना मंजूर नहीं की गई।

भाग-III

वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए प्राप्ति और व्यय निम्न प्रकार से है —

	(रुपये लाखों में)
पहली अप्रैल, 1987 को अवशेष	206.32
प्राप्तियां	120.51
व्यय	139.37
31-3-88 को अंत शेष	187.46

भाग-IV

वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए अनुमानित प्राप्ति और व्यय निम्न प्रकार है —

	(रुपये लाखों में)
अनुमानित प्राप्ति	110.00
अनुमानित व्यय	150.00

[सं.-जैड-16016/2/87-इल्यू-II]

शशि भूषण, अवर सचिव

S. O. 351.—In pursuance of Sub-Section (4) of Section 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (22 of 1946), the Central Government hereby publishes the following report on the activities financed from the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year ending 31st March, 88 together with a statement of accounts for the year and an estimate of receipts and expenditure of the said fund for the year 1988-89.

PART I

1. General :

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been constituted under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (22 of 1946) for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of Labour employed in the mica mining industry.

2. The Act provides for the levy of a duty of custom on all mica exported upto a maximum rate not exceeding 6-1/4 per cent ad valorem as may be fixed from time to time by the Central Government by publication in the Official Gazette. The rate of cess was enhanced to 34 per cent with effect from 15th July, 1974, from the previous rate of 24 per cent ad valorem.

PART II

Medical :

Various types of medical facilities for mica workers and their dependents are provided free of cost by the Labour Welfare Organisation. These include provision and main-

tenance of hospitals, maternity and child welfare centres and dispensaries. In all, 7 hospitals and 20 dispensaries have been set up. The Regional Hospital at Sydapuram (Andhra Pradesh) was handed over to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 17-8-1987. 7787 TB-patients were treated and a sum of Rs. 20.09 lakhs was spent. Under the Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme, 10 workers benefited and an expenditure of Rs. 7560/- was incurred during the year.

Housing :

(1) Type-I Housing Scheme.—Under this scheme subsidy was payable to the mine managements at the rate of 75 per cent of the standard estimated cost or Rs. 7500 whichever is less for constructing houses for workers. However with effect from 4-8-1987, rate of Rs. 10,000 or 75 per cent of actual cost of construction whichever is less is payable. In addition, development charges are also payable at the rate of 50 per cent or Rs. 2000 for ordinary soil areas and 75 per cent or 2000 for black cotton or swelly soil area or the actual cost whichever is lower. During 1987-88, 10 houses were sanctioned, all of them were completed, and an amount of Rs. 42,500 was given for this purpose.

(2) Under the Build Your Own House Scheme financial assistance is given to an eligible worker at the rate of Rs. 1000 as subsidy besides interest free loan of Rs. 4000 refundable in monthly instalments spread over a period of 9 years. A sum of Rs. 7200 for six houses was sanctioned during the year.

Educational and Recreational Facilities :—Scholarships ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 125 per month are awarded to the sons and daughters of miners studying in schools and colleges. During the year under report 405 children were awarded a sum of Rs. 134820 as scholarships. Books and slates were given to 276 children and an amount of Rs. 29,325 was sanctioned. 259 children were provided school uniform and, a sum of Rs. 13,150 was spent for this purpose. 11 students were provided free boarding and lodging facilities at the Hospital Mandal (Rajasthan). An expenditure of Rs. 11,115 was incurred.

For the recreation of miners 262 film shows were held by the Mobile Cinema Units of the Organisation and a sum of Rs. 41,770 was spent. A Sports Tournament of workers was held at Bagore on 4-2-1988 and 5-2-1988 and an amount of Rs. 8300 was spent. In addition an amount of Rs. 350 was also spent on celebration of National Days.

Drinking Water Facilities :—Although a scheme for water supply facilities for mine workers is operative, no project was sanctioned during the year under-report.

PART III

The receipts and expenditure for the year 1987-88 are as under:—

	(Rs in Lakhs)
Opening Balance as on 1st April 1987	Rs. 206.32
Receipts	Rs. 120.51
Expenditure	Rs. 139.37
Closing Balance as on 31-3-1988	Rs. 187.46

PART IV

Estimated receipts and expenditure for the year 1988-89 are as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Estimated Receipts	Rs. 110.00
Estimated Expenditure	Rs. 150.00

[No. Z-16016/2/87-W II]

SHASHI BHUSHAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 1989.

का.आ. 352—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अंतर्गण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व मैसर्स ईस्टने कोल-फील्ड्स लि की बोनजेमहारी कोलियरी के प्रबन्धन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचपट की प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-1-89 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi the 27th January 1989

S. O. 352.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bonjemehari Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 17-1-1989.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 58 of 1983

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bonjemehari Colliery of Messrs Eastern Coalfields Limited.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of employers—Mr. B. N. Lala, Advocate.
On behalf of workmen—Mr. S. K. Chakraborty, General Secretary of the Union.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Coal

AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(33)/83-D.IV(B) dated 3rd December, 1983, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour) referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Bonjahari Colliery of Messrs Eastern Coalfields Limited, P.O. Salanpur, District Burdwan not to regularise Shri Baidyanath Biswakarma as Fitter Helper w.e.f. 14-7-80 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled ?”

2. A No Dispute Award was passed in the absence of the Union on 23-8-1988.

3. This is an application filed by the Union for restoration of the Reference No. 58 of 1983 after setting aside the No Dispute Award passed on 23-8-1988 on the allegation that the General Secretary of the Union sponsoring the cause of the workman could not attend the Tribunal on 22-8-1988, the date fixed for hearing the reference, as he was sick and as a letter was sent by post requesting the Tribunal to grant adjournment to enable the parties to complete the settlement of the dispute involved in the reference. It has been further alleged that on enquiry the Union came to know that the said letter did not reach the Tribunal on or before the date of hearing. The “No Dispute Award” passed in the absence of the Union has caused injury to the workman concerned. The employer has filed their reply to the aforesaid petition stating that the employer has got no objection to the restoration of the reference in view of the fact that the dispute involved in the reference has been settled between the parties.

4. The General Secretary of the Union (WW-1, Samiran K. Chakraborty) has given evidence on oath supporting the allegation as made in the application. The employer has not challenged the evidence of the WW-1. The evidence proves the case of the applicant Union.

5. On due consideration of the evidence and the submission made by the parties and in view of the fact that a settlement has been effected between the parties over the dispute involved in the reference. I find that the justice demands that the “No Dispute Award” should be set aside and the reference should be restored. Mention may be made here that both parties have filed the settlement effected between them, today and both parties have prayed for passing the Award in terms of the settlement.

6. In the circumstances as mentioned above, I set aside the “No Dispute Award” passed on 23-8-1988 and restore the reference to its original file and number. The settlement filed today is considered and it appears that the terms and conditions as mentioned in the settlement are fair, reasonable and in the interest of the parties. I accordingly accept the same and make the Award in terms of the settlement which do form part of the Award as Annexure—‘A’.

This is my Award after restoration of the reference.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 30th December, 1988.

SUKUMAR CHAKRAVARTY, Presiding Officer

[No. L-19012(33)/83-D.IV (B)]

ANNEXURE ‘A’

BEFORE THE HON’BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

In the matter of Ref. No. 58 of 1983

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bonjemehari Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

Joint Petition of Compromise

The humble petition of both the parties herein-concerned most respectfully sheweth :

1. That the above matter is fixed for hearing of the review petition for restoration on 16-11-88.
2. That in the meantime the parties concerned herein mutually discussed the instant matter and have come to an amicable settlement of the instant matter on the following terms :

Terms of Settlement

- (i) That in view of the fact that the workman herein-concerned was already regularised as E.P. Fitter Helper in Category Exev. ‘E’ with effect from 1-1-84 the workman has no longer any dispute in the instant matter and any matter arising out of this order of reference.
- (ii) That the management agrees to pay a sum of Rs. 800 (Rupees Eight Hundred only) towards cost incurred by the workman in conducting the case before the Hon’ble Tribunal. This payment will be made within one month from the date this settlement is accepted by the Hon’ble Tribunal.
- (iii) That there shall be no further claim of any nature by the workman and his Union in respect of any matter arising out of instant order of reference.
- (iv) That by this Settlement the instant matter is fully settled.

4. That both the parties pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal would accepted this settlement as fair and proper and may be further pleased to pass an award in terms of this Settlement.

And for this set of kindness both the parties as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated : 12th November, 1988.

AGENT

Bonjemehari (R) Colliery,

For and on behalf of the Employers.

Sd/- (Illegible)

C.M.E.U.,

FOR & ON BEHALF OF THE WORKMAN.

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 1989

का. प्रा. 353.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व मैसर्स ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि. गिरमिंट कोलियरी श्रीपुर पेरिया के प्रबन्धतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-89 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1989

S.O. 353.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Girimint Colliery of Sirpur Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th January, 1989.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 18 of 1988

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Girimint Colliery of Sirpur Area M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers—Mr. P. Banerjee, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—None.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Coal

AWARD

By Order No. I-19012(78)/86-D.IV (B) dated 2nd March, 1987, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the Management of Girimint Colliery of Sirpur Area M/s. E. C. Ltd. P.O. Chaurampur, Distt. Burdwan in superannuating Shri Rishi Majhi, Surface Trammer w.e.f. 13-7-1980 was justified? If so to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. When the case is called out today, Mr. P. Banerjee, Advocate appears for the management. The workman does not appear nor his Lawyer also appears, although on the

previous occasions time for filing written statement was given 5-10-1988 as a last chance and on 22-11-1988 as a special case.

3. It appears that the Union or the workman is not interested in proceeding with the reference. In the circumstances, I have no other alternative but to pass a "No Disput Award". Accordingly a "No Dispute Award" is passed.

This is my Award.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 17th January, 1989.

SUKUMAR CHAKRAVARTY, Presiding Officer

[No. L-19012/78/86-D.IV (B)]

R. K. GUPTA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 1989

का. प्रा. 354.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड का कतरपम चैतुदीह कोलियरी के प्रबन्धतंत्र में सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-1-89 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 27th January, 1989

S. O. 354.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Katras Chaitudih Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 16th January, 1989.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 203 of 1936

In the matter of an industrial dispute under section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of East Katras Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : Shri J. P. Singh, Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, 6th January, 1989

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. I-20012(397)/85-D.III(A), dated, the 6th June, 1986.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Dalit Mazdoor Sangh that the management of Katras Chaitudih Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited should provide regular employment to the 46 workers, whose names are

given below, is justified? If so, to what relief are these workers entitled?"

Names

LIST/ANNEXURES

1. Shri Bhola Bhuiya
2. Shri Bengali Bhuiya
3. Shri Barhan Bhuia
4. Shri Ramshankar Bhuia
5. Shri Chandu Bhuia
6. Shri Chandrika Singh.
7. Shri Bijla Bhuia
8. Shri Sukhdeo Ram
9. Shri Br. Bhola Bhuia
10. Shri Keshan Bhuia
11. Shri Puna Bhuia
12. Shri Kaila Bhuia
13. Shri Kishori Shaw
14. Shri Deocharan Shaw
15. Shri Shibansharan Shaw
16. Shri Bineswar Bhuia
17. Shri Parsuram Rajbhar
18. Shri Ramkhelawan Bhuia
19. Shri Sattar Mia
20. Shri Sugriv Rajbhar
21. Shri Jagdhari Shaw
22. Shri Mahander Bhuia
23. Shri Brahmedeo Upadhyaya
24. Shri Parmeshwar Yadav
25. Shri Ramsakal Ravidas
26. Shri Lakra Yadav
27. Shri Vyas Kumar Pandey
28. Shri Jagannath Shaw.
29. Shri Md. Ekbal
30. Shri Shambhu Shaw
31. Shri Md. Nasir Bussan
32. Shri Umashankar Prasad.
33. Shri Md. Naz
34. Shri Dinesh Kumar Shaw
35. Shri Chaito Bhuia
36. Shri Dudeswar Prasad
37. Shri Basant Choudhary
38. Shri Gulabchand Choudhary
39. Shri Talegar Choudhary
40. Shri Saturghan Choudhary
41. Shri Srichand Choudhary
42. Shri Shiri Chand Choudhary
43. Shri Bijay Kr. Shrivastava
44. Shri Rajib Nayan Prasad
45. Shri Birendra Kumar
46. Shri Randhir Singh

The case of the workmen is that the concerned workmen were forced to work as wagon loader and truck loaders on the siding of Katras Chautidih Colliery of M/s. BCCL under a contractor named Shri K. N. Singh, Manager of the Hard Coke Bhatta. The work of the concerned workmen were supervised and looked after by Shri Anwaruddin, Munshi who was employed on the regular roll of the colliery. K. N. Singh, Manager of the Hard Coke Bhatta and Shri

Anwaruddin Munshi were partners in the contract under whom the concerned workmen were forced to work illegally and in violation of the management's directive as contained in its circular dated 10-5-72 by which contract system was prohibited in wagon loading jobs. The above named contractors were exploiting the concerned workmen mercilessly for a longtime violating several labour enactments applicable to them. As the concerned workman are employed for a considerable time they became entitled for being made permanent employee on the colliery's roll for which they peacefully agitated. The concerned workmen incurred displeasure of the management due to their agitation and at the instigation of the contractors their work was suddenly stopped from 10-9-1983. After the stoppage of their work they persuaded the management and requested it for taking them back in employment but the management did not take them back in employment taking undue advantage of their illiteracy and ignorance about various laws. Thereafter the union took up their case with the management but the management avoided to settle their case on some pretext or other which will find support from the record notes of discussion between the management and the union. Having failed to secure redressal of their grievance over non-regularisation of the concerned 46 workmen, the union raised the present industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad and on failure of conciliation the Ministry of Labour, Government of India referred the dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal. The workmen have also claimed that the then LEO(C), namely, Shri Suraj Ram had enquired into the matter after the General Secretary of the Union complained to the LEO(C) about the deployment of the concerned workmen. On being satisfied that the workmen were working and were not being paid correct wages the LEO(C) asked the management vide his letter dated 20-12-83 to pay their wages. The management did not make payment to the workmen and thereafter the LEO(C) had to file a claim application under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 before the Presiding Officer, Labour Court at Bokaro Steel City, District Dhanbad on 14-4-84. It will appear from the record note of discussion that the union submitted a copy of the report of the LEO(C) to the concerned Senior Personnel Officer in time to finalise the report and settle the case but even then the case of the workmen was not settled. The recorded notes of discussions shows the genuineness and bonafide of the claim of the concerned workmen. The action of the management in not settling the present dispute is mala fide and the action of the management in denying the reinstatement of the concerned workmen along with their regularisation retrospectively with back wages is illegal, arbitrary and unjustified. It is prayed by the workmen that the management be directed to provide regular employment to the concerned workmen with back wages and other benefits from the date of their stoppage of work.

The case of the management is that the concerned workmen filed an application through the LEO(C) with the active support of the sponsoring union before the Labour Court at Bokaro Steel City claiming wages from the management. The said case was registered as PW-4/84 and was dismissed on the ground that the concerned workmen are not the employees of the management. An appeal was filed before the District Judge, Dhanbad by the LEO(C) on behalf of the concerned workmen and it was numbered as Misc. appeal No. 11/86. The Labour Court has already decided the issue of employer and employee relationship in a proceeding under the payment of wages Act and no reference could be made on the same issue because of the application of the principles of res judicata. There is no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the concerned workmen and as such the present reference is outside the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. It was claimed by the concerned workman before the Labour Court at Bokaro Steel City that they had loaded certain wagons and trucks on some condition under a contractor and they were not paid wages for loading those wagons/trucks. When the said case proved to be false the concerned workmen/union have concocted a story that the concerned workmen were working as wagon loaders under the contractors named Shri K. N. Singh. The manager of Hard Coke Bhatta, an employee of M/s. BCCL, cannot be appointed as a contractor and the story fabricated by the concerned workmen and the union are fantastic and absurd story, so that the concerned workmen may get employment under the management. The concerned workmen have never worked

as wagon loaders or truck loaders either under the management or under any contractor at Katras Chaitudih colliery even as casual workmen and as such their demand for regular employment is without any merit. The concerned workmen are strangers and they want employment by hook or crook and the sponsoring union has master minded the present case by concocting false story. The management has denied that Shri K. N. Singh the Bhatta Manager was the wagon loading contractor of the colliery and Shri Anwaruddin was his Munshi. No employee of BCCL can be given any contract for wagon loading. The concerned workmen had not ever worked as Wagon Loader as truck loaders and contractor labour of Shri K.N. Singh who had nothing to do with any wagon loading job. The management had never agreed to employ strangers and increase the strength of the man-power beyond requirement. The union made attempts by various dubious means to induce as many persons as possible with the employment with some ulterior motive. On the above it is prayed on behalf of the management that the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

The points for decision in this reference are whether (1) there was a relationship of employers and employee between the management and the concerned 46 persons named in the annexure to the schedule of order of reference and (2) whether the concerned 46 persons are entitled for regular employment from the management of Katras Chaitudih colliery of M/s. BCCL.

The workmen examined three witnesses and the management examined two witnesses in support of their respective cases. The documents of the workmen have been marked Ext.W-1 to W-21. The documents of the management have been marked Ext.M-1 to M-4.

Point No. 1

The case of the workmen is that the concerned 46 persons were engaged by the Coke Oven Manager Shri K.N. Singh as Wagon Loaders/Truck loaders at the loading point and their work used to be supervised by one Anwaruddin Mian permanent Munshi of the colliery. It is also alleged by the union that Shri K.N. Singh and Shri Anwaruddin worked as partner to the illegal contract carried out by them. The case of the union further is when the workmen raised the issue of their regularisation their work was stopped with effect from 10-9-83. The case of the management on the other hand is nutshell is that the concerned persons never worked in their coke oven in the job of loading of coke and that they are strangers, there being no employer and employee relationship between them and as such there was no question of any regularisation or stoppage of their work. The management has filed Ext.M-1 Bonus Register for the year 1973, Wagon loading registers Ext.M-3 to M-3/2 of the years, 1980, 1982 and 1983 respectively and Ext. M-4 which is Form B Register to show that there is no mention of the name of any of the concerned persons in those registers. It is submitted on behalf of the management that if the concerned persons had worked as wagon loader/truck loader their names would have been mentioned in some of these registers. On perusal of these registers it is quite clear that the name of neither of the concerned persons is mentioned in it. MW-1 was working in Katras Chaitudih colliery as Manager, Hard coke since 1980. He has denied that he had ever worked as contractor of the Hard coke while he was its Manager. He has further emphasized that he never worked as a contractor of Hard coke and the concerned persons never worked in the Hard coke as Wagon loader. In cross-examination he has stated that there was no Manager in the Hard coke bhatta of Katras Chaitudih colliery prior to 1980. He was stated that he was concerned with the supervision of the loading of the Hard coke in the wagons and that he and the colliery Manager used to look after the supervision of the loading of Hard Coke. He has stated that Anwaruddin was Munshi (loading) in Katras Chaitudih colliery and he also used to work in Hard Coke Bhatta when his services were required for loading Hard Coke. MW-1 has stated that the regular wagon loaders of Katras Chaitudih colliery used to load the Hard Coke in the wagons and that Hard Coke was also loaded by Pay loader. He has stated that Hard Coke was loaded by Pay loader in 1981 and 1982 and that after 1984 Hard Coke was not loaded by Pay loader. He has stated that the account is

maintained in respect of the wagon loaders who had worked in the loading of Hard Coke and the said register has been filed in this case. He has stated that at no time outsiders were engaged by them for the purpose of loading of Hard Coke. He has also stated that in the loading of Hard Coke in the trucks, sometimes the party used to manage their own wagon loader if the management had no sufficient number of their own wagon loader MW-2 Shri Manohar Singh was working as Senior Personnel Officer in Katras Chaitudih colliery from December, 1982 to 21-7-85. He has stated that on 1-10-83 Shri Karu Ram along with the LEO(C) Shri Suraj Kam had visited his office at about 11.00 A.M. and the LEO(C) told him that he had received a complaint in respect of the concerned workmen and he wants to make an enquiry about the same. He has stated that he asked the LEO(C) to submit a list so that he may take out the files in respect of the concerned workmen and examine it and thereafter they should meet for discussion after a week in the office of the LEO(C). He has stated that he made enquiries in respect of the concerned persons but their names were not found in any of the records of the colliery and he could not trace out any record to show that the concerned workmen were working in Katras Chaitudih colliery and subsequently he confirmed the said matter to the LEO(C). In cross-examination he has stated that he had verified in respect of the concerned workmen from Form B Register, Identity Card register, Bonus Registers and wage sheets and had also made enquiry from Munshi Anwaruddin and Shri K. N. Singh Hard Coke Bhatta Manager. He stated that he had not found any paper to show that the loading of Hard Coke oven was done through contractor labour. Thus the evidence of MW-2 is in consonance with the Exts. M-1, M-3 to M-3/2 and M-4 which has been referred to above by me. Nothing has come from the evidence of MW-1 and MW-2 or documents filed on behalf of the management to show that the concerned persons had worked in Hard Coke Bhatta of Katras Chaitudih colliery.

The workmen examined three witnesses out of whom WW-1 Md. Ekbal is one of the concerned workman. MW-2 Shri Karu Ram is the General Secretary of the sponsoring union Dalit Mazdoor Sangh. WW-3 is Shri Suraj Ram, LEO(C) posted in Katras during September and October, 1983. WW-1 Md. Ekbal has stated that the concerned workmen of this case were working as wagon loader at the railway siding of Katras Chaitudih Colliery. He has stated that he was working as Wagon loader since 1977 and that the other concerned workmen also started working as wagon loader from nearabout that period. He has stated that their payment was made by the Hard Coke Bhatta Manager, K. N. Singh and Anwaruddin Munshi of the Hard Coke Bhatta. He has stated that they raised the demand for their regularisation and for proper payment of wages and thereafter the management stopped their work in December, 1983. In cross-examination he has stated that BCCL had never issued any appointment letter or identity card to the concerned workmen. He has stated that the workmen working in the colliery are given wage slips and Bonus card and their payment is made at the pay counter on the production of the pay slip and the bonus card. He has stated that the concerned workmen did not get wage slip, bonus card and they did not take their payment from the payment counter. He has further stated in the cross-examination that their names are not recorded in Form B Register of the colliery or in the Bonus Register or in the payment register. The workmen are also not members of the C.M.P.F. He has stated that BCCL issued appointment letters to the persons who are appointed by them. He has stated that they were paid wages every day but the Manager or the Munshi did not take their signature or LTI on any register to show payment of wages to them. He has also stated that their attendance was not being marked and the Manager or the Munshi did not give them any slip showing the amount of payment of wages to them. Thus it is clear from the evidence of WW-1 also that the names of the concerned workmen do not find mention in any of the register to show that they were working as wagon loader of the management. So far this part is concerned the evidence of the management and the workmen is unanimous that there is no register or document in the colliery or the Hard Coke Bhatta to show the name of the concerned workmen working as wagon loader.

Now let us see as to what is the evidence on the record to show that the concerned persons were the workmen of the management and that they were working as wagon loaders in the Hard Coke Bhatta under the contractor. I have already discussed the evidence of the Hard Coke Bhatta Manager who has denied that the concerned persons had ever worked as wagon loader under the contractor of the Manager or that the Manager and Anwaruddin were the partners of the contract under whom the concerned workmen were working as wagon loaders. WW-2 Shri Karu Ram is the General Secretary of Dalit Mazdoor Sangh who had raised the industrial dispute on behalf of the concerned workmen. He has stated that he had formerly worked in Katras Chaitudih colliery and he had occasions to go to the Hard Coke Bhatta and Katras Chaitudih colliery. He has stated that Bhatta Mazdoor carried the Hard Coke from the Bhatta to the siding and thereafter the Hard Coke is despatched from the siding by railway wagon and trucks. He has stated that the papers of despatch of Hard Coke is maintained by the management and that a wagon loader register is maintained regarding the despatch of Hard Coke. He has stated that the management has not filed the wagon loading register. But on perusal of the record it will appear that the management has filed the wagon loading register of 1982 and 1983 and they are marked Ext. M-3 to M-3/2. But those registers do not show that the concerned workmen had ever worked as wagon loaders. He has stated that the Manager of Hard Coke Bhatta and his Munshi Anwaruddin used to make payment to the wagon loaders every day @ Rs. 50 per wagon and @ Rs. 40 per truck. It will appear from his evidence that the concerned workmen were working as wagon loaders since 1977 and worked till December, 1983. WW-1 has stated that the account book maintained by the management was not maintained by the management and he cannot show as to who was maintaining the account book. He has shifted his evidence in the cross-examination by stating that Shri K. N. Singh was maintaining a diary in which the payment of wages to the concerned workman was noted. This statement was obviously made new, actually there was no account maintained by the management in respect of the concerned workmen. He has further stated in his cross-examination that he did not maintain any paper in the union office to show as to which of the workmen were doing wagon loading and truck loading of Hard Coke. WW-2 is the General Secretary of the Union and he had not worked during the period 1977 to 1983 in Katras Chaitudih Colliery. He was not maintaining any record containing the name of the workmen who were working as wagon loader in Katras Chaitudih colliery or its hard coke Bhatta and as such his evidence that the concerned workmen were working as wagon loaders in Hard Coke Bhatta of Katras Chaitudih colliery does not appear to be reliable. It was only when he started the demand with the management that he came to know of the facts of the case. In my opinion as General Secretary of the union it is not expected that he knew all the concerned workmen and was in a position to say that all the concerned persons were working as wagon loaders from 1977 to 1983 in the Hard Coke Bhatta. I hold therefore that his evidence on the fact that the concerned persons were working as wagon loaders since 1977 to 1983 is not reliable part of his evidence and the same cannot be given much weight.

WW-3 Shri Suraj Ram was LEO(C) of Katras during September and October, 1983 and admittedly Katras Chaitudih colliery fell under his jurisdiction. He has stated that Bhola Bhuia and 45 others had filed a petition before him that their wages was not being paid by the management of Katras Chaitudih colliery and then he had gone on the spot to make enquiry on the said complaint. He has stated that he met Shri Manohar Singh, Sr. P.O. (MW-2) in the colliery where Shri Karu Ram (WW-2) was also present. He has stated that after discussion he fixed 7-10-83 for further discussion in the matter. His report is Ext. M-10 which contains signature of Shri Manohar Singh and Shri Karu Ram. Ext. W-10 is dated 1-10-83 which will show that Shri Ram LEO(C) had visited Katras Chaitudih colliery on 1-10-83 and he held a discussion with Shri Manohar Singh, Sr. P.O. of the colliery on the complaint regarding non-payment of wages and non-providing job to Shri Bhola Bhuia and other 35 workmen wagon loaders. It is further stated that Shri Karu Ram General Secretary, Dalit Mazdoor Sangh was also present during the discussion and that Shri Manohar Singh, Sr. P.O.

requested for one week time and as such it was decided that an enquiry will be held on 7-10-83 into the said complaint. It will thus appear from the report of the LEO(C) WW-3 that a complaint was made to him in respect of 36 wagon loaders only and not 45 wagon loaders in respect of non-providing job to them and non-payment of wages to them. W-10 does not disclose the name of the 36 wagon loaders except the name of Bhola Bhuia in respect of whom the complaint was made. Thus Ext. W-10 only shows that there was a complaint in respect of Bhola Bhuia and 35 other wagon loaders in respect of non-payment of wages and non-providing of job to them. WW-3 has stated that he had sent letter Ext. W-21 dated 20-12-83 to M/s. BCCL and Shri A. K. Rajbanshi, Manager, Katras Chaitudih colliery regarding the non-payment of wages to the Hard Coke wagon loading and truck loading workers. It also shows that the General Secretary of Dalit Mazdoor Sangh had lodged a complaint that the addressees had not paid Rs. 4265.30 P. to 36 hard coke loading workers engaged in loading of wagon and truck in the colliery and he asked to make payment to the said workers within 10 days failing which he would be compelled to lodge a case against them. A list of 38 loaders with their attendance and the amount payable to each of them was attached by the LEO(C) along with its letter Ext. W-21. Thus Ext. W-21 also shows that the complaint was made in respect of 36 persons only and not in respect of all the 46 concerned persons in this reference. There is also list prepared in the signature of Shri Karu Ram in respect of 36 workmen in respect of whom the claim of wages was being made and it appears that the said list was the basis of the amount which was demanded to be payable to the 36 persons named in it. If all the 46 concerned persons had been working the claim for payment of wages and the complaint must have been made in respect of all the 46 concerned persons. The fact that the complaint of the claim was being made in respect of only 36 persons shows that the case of the rest 10 of the concerned workmen was not true otherwise the complaint and the claim must have been made on their behalf as well. It appears that the names of the concerned 10 persons from Sl. No. 37 to 46 of the annexure to the schedule of the order of reference was subsequent addition to the list of 36.

The workmen have filed minutes of discussion held between the representative of the Dalit Mazdoor Sangh and the management, namely, Ext. W-6 dated 1-10-83, W-7 dated 3-5-84, Ext. W-5 dated 31-5-84, Ext. W-9 dated 16-8-84, Ext. W-1 dated 22-10-84 and W-2 dated 19-12-84 of which I have given the dates of the exhibited minutes chronologically. The earliest of the minutes of discussion is Ext. W-6 dated 1-10-83 in which Item No. 8 is in respect of employment to Bhola Bhuia and 35 other wagon loaders working under contractor Prayag Rewari and the management stated that the wagon loading by the contractor was not permissible so the question did not arise. However, at the instance of the union this was to be enquired into. In Ext. W-7 dated 3-5-84 the case of Shri Bhola Bhuia and 45 other of Katras Chaitudih colliery is in item No. 3 of the demand and the decision was that Area shall be reminded to expedite the matter. In Ext. W-8 dated 31-5-84 the case of Bhola Bhuia and 35 others is in demand No. 6 and the decision was that this issue was also discussed in the last meeting and this matter was being examined into by Shri S. K. Singh, Sr. P.O. (JR) which will be expedited. In Ext. W-9 dated 16-8-84 the case of Shri Bhola Bhuia and 45 other of Katras Chaitudih colliery the decision is that as there has already been delay in submission of report the Sr. P.O. will submit his report latest by 31-8-84 and that the report of the LEO(C) should be submitted by the union to the Senior P.O. who will consolidate the same in his report and then submit it to the headquarters. Thus it will appear that in none of these minutes the management had accepted that the concerned workmen were the wagon loaders of Katras Chaitudih colliery and the only thing which was being decided in the meeting was that the matter was to be considered. It will also appear that in the beginning the demand was only in respect of Bhola Bhuia and 35 others and that subsequently the demand was made in respect of Bhola Bhuia and 45 others. Thus the minutes of discussion in itself do not establish the case of the workmen and they only show that the workmen were raising the demand in respect of the workmen since 1-10-83 and no demand was raised prior to 1-10-83. The minutes of discussion Ext. W-6 dated 1-10-83 in demand No. 8 shows that the union

was demanding employment of Bhola Bhuia and 35 other wagon loaders working under the contractor Prayag Rewani. It will appear from para-3 of the O.S. of the workmen that Shri K. N. Singh, Bhatta Manager and Anwaruddin, Munshi were the partners of the contract under which the concerned workmen were forced to work illegally. From para-5 of the W.S. of the workmen it will appear that as the concerned workmen raised agitation for making them in the permanent roll of the company they incurred the displeasure and ruth of the management at the instigation of the above named contractor and Munshi and as such they were suddenly stopped from work on and from 10-9-83. Thus it will appear that the case of the workmen is that the concerned workmen were working as wagon loaders under the contractors Sri K. N. Singh Bhatta Manager and Shri Anwaruddin, Munshi whereas in Ext. W-6 dated 1-10-83 it will appear that Bhola Bhuia and 35 other wagon loaders were working under contractor Prayag Rewani. Ext. W-6 is of a period subsequent to the alleged stoppage of the work of the concerned workman and this document itself makes the case of the workmen inconsistent and falsifies that the concerned workmen were working as wagon loader under Shri K. N. Singh Bhatta Manager and Anwaruddin, Munshi. Ext. W-6 clearly shows that Bhola Bhuia and 35 others were working under contractor Prayag Rewani at the time of their stoppage of work but the oral evidence of the workmen do not support that the concerned workmen were working as wagon loader under Prayag Rewani. Ext. W-11 is said to be the list of wagon loaded by the concerned workmen in 1982 and 1983 prepared under the signature of WW-2 which he had given to the management and the LEO(C). Ext. W-11 is a self serving list prepared by the General Secretary of the Union and the source from which it was prepared has not been disclosed by WW-2. That it cannot be said that the wagons were loaded by Bhola and 35 others. It is significant to note here that although these documents were prepared by WW-2 after October, 1983 the number of wagon loaders for which claim was being made was 36 only. WW-3 Shri Suraj Ram, LEO(C) has stated that he had sent the letter Ext. W-2j dated 20-12-83 after making enquiry and being satisfied that the workmen had worked as wagon loader but their payment had not been made. In cross-examination he has stated he had taken the statement of the wagon loaders who were working at the spot but the management's officer refused to sign on those statement. He has further stated that he does not remember if he had filed this statement in the Bokaro Labour Court. He has stated that he had submitted his report in this connection to the RLC(C), Dhanbad for getting administrative permission for instituting case. From the evidence of WW-3 it appears that he had taken the statement of the wagon loaders and he had also submitted his report in this connection to the RLC(C), Dhanbad. The workmen did not call for the said statement said to have been recorded by the LEO(C) nor the union asked for the report which was submitted by the LEO(C) in this connection to the RLC(C), Dhanbad. Had the workmen filed the paper containing the statement of the wagon loaders by the LEO(C), it would have been of great help in establishing the case that the concerned workmen were found working as wagon loaders by the LEO(C). The non-production of the statement taken by the LEO(C) and his report submitted to the RLC(C) Dhanbad has deprived us of the most valuable evidence, if there was an to arrive at a definite conclusion whether the concerned workmen were the wagon loaders of Katras Chituidih colliery or as to who were the actual concerned workmen who were found working as wagon loader by the LEO(C). The workmen have not filed a single chit of paper to show that they had worked as wagon loaders under any of the contractors alleged by them. In the absence of such document it is difficult to come to definite conclusion regarding the fact that the concerned workmen were working as wagon loaders more so when sometimes in the earliest stage the case was in respect of 36 persons and subsequently the number of the workmen were increased to 46 persons.

It appears that the LEO(C) had filed the case before the Labour Court, Bokaro. Ext. W-3 contains the memo of appeal but this does not show the name of the persons in respect of whom the LEO(C) had filed the appeal. It will further appear from para-6 of the said memo of appeal that the claim was in respect of 36 persons only. Ext. W-4 is the certified copy of judgement dated 15-4-85 by the Judicial

Magistrate, Chas. This also does not show as to who were the persons in respect of whom the said case was filed under Section 24 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Ext. W-10 is the note of the LEO(C) dated 1-10-83 to show that the LEO(C) had received a complaint in respect of Bhola Bhuia and 35 other wagon loaders. The said complaint has not been filed to show as to who were the persons in respect of whom the said complaint was filed. WW-2 Shri Karu Ram, General Secretary of the Union had filed a list forming part of Ext. W-21 which gives the names of 36 workmen. This was again a self serving list given by the Secretary of the Union. After going into oral and documents evidence a natural question arises—(a) whether all the concerned persons were working as wagon loaders under the contractor Shri K. N. Singh and Anwaruddin, Munshi and (2) whether the workmen have been able to establish as to how many of the concerned workmen had actually worked as wagon loaders. After going into all the evidence in the case I have not been able to find any iota of evidence to establish that any of the concerned workmen had worked as wagon loader of Hard Coke Bhatta of Katras Chaitudih colliery under the contractors. If the workmen had established that any of the concerned workmen were working as wagon loader under any of the contractors in the Hard Coke Bhatta, the task would have been easier to direct the management to take those wagon loaders in the employment as those who had worked under the Contractor would have been deemed to be under the employment of the management. But it has not been established by the workmen that the concerned workmen were working in the Hard Coke Bhatta in the wagon loading under the contractors even after abolition of the contract. I hold therefore that there was no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the concerned 46 persons named in the annexure to the schedule of reference and as such there was no question of stoppage of their work. I further hold that the concerned 46 workmen are not entitled for regular employment from the management of Katras Chaitudih colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L.

In the result, I hold that the demand of Dalit Mazdoor Sangh that the management of Katras Chaitudih colliery of M/s. BCCCL should provided regular employment to the 46 workers named in the annexure to the schedule of order of reference is not justified and accordingly they are entitled to no relief.

This is my Award.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012(397)/85-D.III(A)/IR(Coal-I)]

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 1989

का. प्र. 355.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड का सेंद्रा बंसजोरा कोलियरी के प्रबन्धन से सम्बन्धित विवादों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2), धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करते हैं, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-1-89 को प्राप्त हुआ है।

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1989

S.O. 355.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Sendra Bansjora Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limitd and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 19th January, 1989.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 319 of 1986

In the matter of an industrial dispute under section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Sendra Bansjora Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Shri G. D. Pandey, Joint General Secretary, R.C.M.S.

On behalf of the employers—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 6th January, 1989

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/140/86-D.III (A), dated, the 1st September, 1986.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh that the management of Sendra Bansjora Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited should regularise their workman, Shri Rajbanshi Mahato as Store Clerk in an appropriate grade is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

In this case none of the filed their W.S.

But subsequently both the parties appeared before me and filed a Joint Compromise petition. I heard them on the said petition of compromise and I do find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and beneficial to both the parties. Accordingly I accept the same and pass an Award in terms of the said Joint petition of compromise which forms part of the Award as Annexure.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012(140)/86-D.III (A)/IR (Coal)-I]

K. J. DYVA PRASAD, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-II, DHANBAD
Ref. 319/86

PARTIES :

Employer in relation to the management of Sendra Bansjora Colliery of M/s. BCCL.

AND

Their workmen.

The humble joint petitioner of compromise on behalf of the parties.

Most respectfully sheweth :—

- (1) That the Central Government by Notification No. L-20012/140/86-D.III(A) dated 1-9-86 has referred the industrial dispute as per Schedule noted for an adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) (2-A) of I. D.

Act, 1947, herein after referred to as the act, to this Hon'ble Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of RCMS that the management of Sendra Bansjora Colliery of M/s. BCCL should regularise the workmen Sri Rajbanshi Mahato as Store Clerk in an appropriate grade is justified? if so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

- (2) That the parties discussed the dispute outside the Court and have settled the dispute on the following terms and condition.

Terms of Settlement

- (i) That in view of nature of duties being performed by Sri Rajbanshi Mahato, he will be placed in Clerical Grade III w.e.f. 1-9-1986 i.e. the date of reference, with all financial benefits accruing on his placement as such.
- (ii) That as regards for the limited purpose of seniority he will be placed in Clerical Gr. III with effect from 1-1-1985 but no financial benefits on account of such placement will accrue.
- (iii) That this settlement settles all the dispute between the parties and the workman shall have no claim whatsoever.
- (iv) That the settlement is fair and proper.
- (v) That it was also agreed that joint petition of compromise should be filed before the Hon'ble Central Government Industrial Tribunal and Hon'ble Tribunal should be requested to pass an Award in terms of settlement.

It is, therefore, prayed that your honour may be graciously pleased to accept the settlement and pass Award in terms of settlement for this act of kindness the parties shall ever pray.

Representing Workmen :

- (1)
- (2)

Representing employer :

- (1)
- (2)

Witnesses :

Advocate

नई दिल्ली, 30 जनवरी, 1989

का.ग्रा. 356.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार [सिन्धु शीप एंड वूल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, एस आर आर सी के प्रबन्धन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मद्रास के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 30th January, 1989

S.O. 356.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, SRRC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17-1-89.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL TAMIL NADU,
MADRAS

Thursday, the 15th day of December, 1988

Industrial Dispute No. 50 of 1988

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workman and the Management of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Southern Region, Research Centre, Mannavanur P.O. Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu).

BETWEEN

Theiru Kali Gaunder,
C/o Shri Kasturi Gounder,
Vamban Colony, Vamban P.O.,
Pudukottai (Tamil Nadu).

AND

The Officer-in-charge,
Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute,
Southern Region, Research Centre,
Mannavanur P.O. Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu).

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-42012/6/87-D.II (B), dated 28-7-1988 of Ministry of Labour Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on this day for final disposal in the presence of Thiruvalargal T. Arulraj and J. James, Advocates appearing for the Management, upon perusing the reference and other connected papers on record and the workman being absent, this Tribunal passed the following.

AWARD

This dispute between the workman and the Management of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Kodaikanal arises out of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 by the Government of India in its Order No. L-42012/6/87-D.II (B) dated 28-7-1988 of the Ministry of Labour for adjudication of the following Issue :

"Whether the action of the Management of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Southern Region Research Centre, Mannavanur P.O. Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu in termination Shri Kali Gounder from service with effect from 1-2-1986 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

2. Parties were served with summons. The Management was represented by counsel.

3. In spite of several adjournments granted the Petitioner-workman did not attend the Court and no claim statement was filed

4. Today also when the dispute was called, Petitioner-workmen was absent. No representation was made on his behalf though the case was called and passed over. Claim Statement is also not filed in spite of the fact he has been intimated the fact of posting here for filing claim statement. Respondent is attending this Court.

5. Hence Industrial Dispute is dismissed for default. Award is passed accordingly.

Dated, this 15th day of December, 1988

THIRU K. NATARAJAN, Presiding Officer

[No. L-42012/6/87-D.II (B)]

243 GI/89--8.

का.पा. 357.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रमुखण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के प्रमुखता से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, प्रमुखण में निम्नित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S. O. 357.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kendriya Vidyalaya and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KAIRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 77/86

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Shiv Singh S/o Shri Heta Singh, R/o Mirzapur
Niloni, P. O. Mirzapur Niloni, Dist. Buland Shahr
U. P.

Versus

Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi.

APPEARANCES :

Workman in person.

Shri S. K. Gupta—for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-42012/46/85-D.II (B) dated 4-12-1986 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Kendriya Vidyalaya, I.N.A. New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Shiv Singh, with effect from 1-6-1983 is legal and justified? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the workman as set forth in the statement of claim is that he was appointed by the Management on 19-7-81 as a Peon on ad-hoc basis and the said appointment automatically became regular after considering the service of the workman as the job was of a regular nature. There was never any complaint against the workman and his performance was to the utmost satisfaction of the Management. On 1-6-83 the Management handed over the letters dated 13-5-83 and 1-6-83 to the workman Vide letter dated 1-6-83 the services of the workman were terminated by the Management. The workman has challenged his termination as illegal arbitrary, vindictive unjustified and against the principles of natural justice as no notice or charge sheet was served upon him nor any enquiry was held against him.

3. The Management in its written statement submitted that the workman was appointed on ad-hoc basis and his services could be terminated without assigning any reason and without any notice. His services were not satisfactory and he was warned verbally and in writing. It was denied that he was appointed against a regular job. It was also denied that the Management had made illegal demands or that the Management had told the workman that his services would be regularised at any time. As the workman refused to obey the orders of the Management his services were terminated as per letter dated 1-6-83. It was asserted that the order of termination is legal and valid.

4. The Management has showed total lack of interest in pursuing its defence in this dispute. Earlier also the Management was proceeded ex parte for its lack of interest and non-appearance and an ex parte award was passed vide Order dated 2-4-1987 of this Tribunal. Thereafter, on an application by

the Management, the ex parte order and the ex parte award was set aside. It is only thereafter that the Management filed written statement dated 20-12-87. After that a number of adjournments were given and the appearance of the Management became erratic so much so that fresh notice had to be sent to the Management twice on 9-8-88 and 26-9-88. The case was fixed for evidence of the Management but it failed to produce any evidence. Hence the evidence of the Management had to be closed. In fact no further evidence is required as the dispute can be disposed of on the basis of the pleadings of the parties and the material already placed on record.

5 As can be seen from the written statement of the Management the services of the workman were terminated on the basis of the allegations of misconduct. However, there was no show cause notice charge sheet or enquiry conducted against the workman by the Management and the workman was not given any opportunity for defence. Hence the termination on the basis of alleged misconduct is clearly violative of the principles of natural justice and cannot be sustained. On the other hand the workman has produced evidence in the shape of his affidavit alongwith documents Ex. W-1 to W-9. Ex. W-5 is the appointment letter dated 15-7-82 of the workman. Ex. W-6 is a memo dated 21-3-83 whereby the period of appointment of the workman was extended upto 15th May, 1983. Ex. W-7 is the memo dated 13-5-83 whereby the period of appointment of the workman was extended till 31-5-83. Ex. W-8 is the order dated 1-6-83 whereby the workman was relieved from his service. The documents Ex. W-1 to W-4 pertain to the Conciliation proceedings before the A.L.C. The documentary evidence read with the affidavit of the workman goes to prove that the workman had put in service with the Management from 19-7-82 to 31-5-83 which works out to 307 days and, therefore, the workman became entitled to the statutory protection of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. As the Management is not shown to have served any notice on the workman or paid him any wages in lieu of such notice nor is it shown to have paid any retrenchment compensation, the order of termination of the services of the workman is proved to be illegal and void ab initio.

6. In view of the discussion made above this reference is answered in favour of the workman and against the Management and it is directed that the workman shall be reinstated with continuity of service and with full back wages.

Dated : 19th December, 1988.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-42012/46/85-D.II (B)]

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 1989

का. भा. 358.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्टीग्रल कोच फैक्ट्री, भारतीय रेलवे, मद्रास के प्रबन्धन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, भ्रूतबोध में विद्रिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मद्रास के पचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-89 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 6th February, 1989

S.O. 358.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Integral Coach Factory, Indian Railways, Madras and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th January, 1989.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMIL NADU MADRAS

Wednesday, the 9th day of November, 1988

PRESENT :

Thiru K. Natarajan, M.A., B.L., Industrial Tribunal.

Industrial Dispute No. 69 of 1987

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 between the workman and the Management of Integral Coach Factory, Indian Railways, Madras-38).

BETWEEN

Thiru S. Chinnappan,
Ex-Sanitary Cleaner,
C/o T. S. Elish Thiruppal,
Secretary, Trained Technical Staff Union,
ICF, No. 5/23, Vasantha Garden Street,
1st Lane, Madras.

AND

The General Manager,
Integral Coach Factory,
Indian Railways, Madras-600038

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-41012/38/86-D.II (B), dated 21-5-87 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Friday, the 26th day of August, 1988 upon perusing the reference, claim, counter statement and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru T. P. Elish Thiruppal, Authorised representative for the workman and of Thiru A. J. D. Rozarlo, Authorised representative for the Management, and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration this Tribunal made the following :

AWARD

This dispute between the workman and the Management of Integral Coach Factory, Madras arises out of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 by the Government of India in its Order No. L-41012/38/86-D.II (B), dated 21-5-1987 of the Ministry of Labour for adjudication of the following issue :

Whether the action of the management of Integral Coach Factory, Indian Railways, Madras in removing of Shri S. Chinnappan, Ex-Sanitary Cleaner from service w.e.f. 12-1-79 is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date?

2. In the claim statement filed by the Petitioner-Workman it is stated that he was employed as a Sanitary Cleaner in the Integral Coach Factory, Madras. While so, he was removed from service by the order of the Respondent-Management dated 20-1-1975 with effect from 23-1-1975 for having been convicted by the VII Metropolitan Magistrate, Madras. The Petitioner submitted a certificate issued by the Probation Officer to the effect that the Petitioner deserves to be restored to his lost job mentioning that Section 12 of the Probation of Offenders Act confers immunity on those who have been given the benefit of probation and that such persons are eligible for Government services for both State and Central. The appeal preferred to the General Manager against the order of removal was also dismissed. The General Manager subsequently in terms of Rule 25 of the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968 order reinstatement in service. Again Deputy Chief Engineer by ordering a fresh show cause notice and later on removed the Petitioner from service with effect from 20-1-1979 by his order dated 17-11-1978. The Deputy Chief Engineer/ICF who is below the rank of General Manager has no power or jurisdiction

to initiate disciplinary action against the Petitioner. The Respondent-Management has not followed the provisions of Rule 25 of the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968 and hence the termination of service is illegal and he should be reinstated.

3. The Respondent-Management in its counter statement states based on the conduct of the Petitioner which led to his conviction on a criminal charge, he was removed from service. The appeal preferred by the Petitioner was also dismissed. The review preferred before the General Manager was allowed and the matter was remitted back to the Disciplinary Authority for consideration afresh. The Disciplinary Authority after giving a show cause notice and getting a reply removed the Petitioner from service with effect from 19-1-1979. Again, the appeal before the Appellate Authority was also dismissed. The review petition was also rejected as not maintainable. The release under the Probation of Offenders Act does not mean that the conviction is obliterated. It is only after conviction that punishment is given and instead of punishing him with fine or imprisonment, action is being taken under the probation of Offenders act. No immunity is conferred under Section 12 of the Probation of Offenders Act and such persons are not eligible for restoration to Government service. The General Manager was the Reviewing Authority and he has jurisdiction to order removal from service. The provisions contained in the Discipline Appeal have been complied with and the order of removal is perfectly valid.

4. The point for consideration is :

(1) Whether the action of the management of Integral Coach Factory, Indian Railways Madras in removing Thiru S. Chinnappan, Ex-Sanitary Cleaner from service w.e.f. 19-1-79 is justified ?

(2) If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date ?

5. On the side of the Management Ex. M-1, the Judgement copy of the VII Metropolitan Magistrate, Madras-1 has been marked. On behalf of the Petitioner-workman Ex. W-1 to W-27 were marked. No oral evidence was adduced on either side.

6. The facts in this case are not disputed. The Petitioner by reason of a conviction, by the VII Metropolitan Magistrate, C.T., Madras passed in his Judgement in C.C. No. 9467/74 dated 30-11-1974 convicting him for an offence under Section 3(a) of the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, but was released under Section 4(1) of the Probation of Offenders Act on executing a bond for Rs. 500 with one surety for a like sum to be of good behaviour for a period of one year and also placed him under supervision of the Probation Officer under Section 4(3) of the Act for the said period of one year.

7. The point that arises whether solely on the basis of Ex. M-1 the Petitioner can be removed from service.

8. In this connection, it is seen the Petitioner was first removed by not even giving a show cause notice under Ex. W-2. Subsequently, the Petitioner raised under Ex W-5 representation made to the General Manager since he was taking part in the railway strike of 1974 he was arrested at Korukupet Railway Station and a false case was foisted on him and that he was removed from service without even giving a show cause notice. Any how, subsequently, a show cause notice was given and he was removed from service. It is seen from Ex. W-7, the Probation Officer had issued a certificate under Section 12 of the Probation of Offenders Act confers immunity upon those who had been given the benefit of probation and that he is eligible for Government service either State or Central Government. A person released under the probation of Offenders Act should not be treated as a person convicted of an offence for the purpose of reinstatement in service because it is clearly mentioned in the Probation of Offenders Act that any person who is convicted of any offence, if dealt with under the provisions of the said Act shall not suffer any disqualification attaching to a conviction. Consequently,

there is no stigma of conviction because of his release under the Probation of Offenders Act. In the light of this fact, the Petitioner again addressed a letter to the General Manager under Ex. W-8 to restore him back. His request was negatived as can be seen from Ex. W-9. Subsequently, it is seen from Ex. W-11 that regarding an action to be taken in cases where railway servants are convicted on a criminal charge, Rule 14(1) of R.S. (D&A) Rules, 1968 should be followed, in the light of Supreme Court Judgement reported in A.I.R. 1975 (Supreme Court) Page 2216 (Divisional Personnel Officer Southern Railway vs. T. R. Chellappan) came up for consideration before Railway Board. The Board decided the pending cases will have to be dealt with in the light of the decision rendered by the Supreme Court and it is not obligatory on the part of the Railway Administration to reopen suo-moto cases already dealt with which are no longer pending. If however any application is made by aggrieved person to review an order passed earlier in the wake of Supreme Court Judgement referred to above it will have to be examined on merits. It is not known in the light of Ex. W-11 letter by the Board, whether the case of the Petitioner was considered since he was sending representation after representation to consider his case. In A.I.R. 1975 (Supreme Court) Page 2216, it has been held as follows :

"The words 'attaching to a conviction of an offence under such law' in Section 12 refer to two contingencies (1) that there must be a disqualification resulting from a conviction must be provided by some law other than the Probation of Offenders Act. The Penal Code does not contain any such disqualification. Therefore, it cannot be said that Section 12 of the Act contemplates an automatic disqualification attaching to a conviction and obliteration of the criminal misconduct of the accused. Thus the conviction of a delinquent employee simpliciter without anything more will not result in his automatic dismissal or removal from service."

It is further seen except issuing a show cause notice no further enquiry was held by the Management. However, in view of Section 12 of the Probation of Offenders Act the Respondent-Management ought to have considered the case of the Petitioner with proper perspective as there is no bar under any of the Rules and more particularly Section 12 of the Probation of Offenders Act since unambiguously says there is no bar for Government Service whether State or Central Government. It is further seen from Ex. W-7 Certificate issued by the Probation Officer that he had been under his care and guidance and had been well behaved and hard working and he deserves to be restored his lost job. Further, the conviction under section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act since does not suffer any disqualification attached to conviction the conviction need not have stood in considering the case of the Petitioner by the Management. Incidentally, it is relevant to note that the very provision under Section 12 of the Probation of Offenders Act had been rendered inoperative by the management. A scrutiny of Rule 25(1) (d) of the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968, does not show any violation as alleged by the Petitioner. In the circumstances, the action of the Management removing the Petitioner-Workman Thiru S. Chinnappan from service with effect from 19-1-1979 is not justified.

9. Coming to the relief, an award is passed directing the Management to reinstate the Petitioner Thiru S. Chinnappan in service within one month from the date of publication of the award. He will not be entitled to any other relief. There will be no order as to costs.

Dated, this 9th day of November, 1988.

THIRU K. NATARAJAN, Presiding Officer

[No. L-41012/38/86-D.II (B)]

HARI SINGH, Desk Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For both sides : None.

Documents Marked

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 1989

For workman :

- Ex. W-1/20-1-75—Order of removal (copy)
- Ex. W-2/22-1-77—Office Order (copy)
- Ex. W-3/28-5-77—Representation by the workman to Management (copy)
- Ex. W-4/9-6-77—Reply by the Management to Ex. W-3 (copy)
- Ex. W-5/27-6-77—Representation by the workman to Ex. W-4 (copy)
- Ex. W-6/13-7-77—Reply by the Management to Ex. W-6 (copy)
- Ex. W-7/14-2-78—Certificate of Probation Order (copy)
- Ex. W-8/28-2-78—Representation by workman to Management (copy)
- Ex. W-9/20-4-78—Reply by Management to Ex. W-8 (copy)
- Ex. W-10/26/30-6-78—Representation by workman to Management (copy)
- Ex. W-11/25-7-78—Circular issued by Management (copy)
- Ex. W-12/1-11-78—Order of Management regarding review of the penalty imposed to the workman (copy)
- Ex. W-13/1-11-78—Order of Management regarding review of the penalty imposed to the workman (copy)
- Ex. W-14/2-11-78—Suspension order issued to workman (copy)
- Ex. W-15/17-11-78—Show Cause Memo by Dy. Chief Engineer, ICF to the workman (copy)
- Ex. W-16/4-12-78—Representation by workman to Management (copy)
- Ex. W-17/17-1-79—Penalty advice (copy)
- Ex. W-18/5-3-79—Appeal by workman to General Manager ICF (copy)
- Ex. W-19/28-6-79—Order by management requesting appeal (copy)
- Ex. W-20/12-11-80—Representation by workman reviewing the appeal (copy)
- Ex. W-21/26-11-80—Reply by Management to Ex. W-20 (copy)
- Ex. W-22/3-12-80—Representation by workman to Management (copy)
- Ex. W-23/10-12-80—Reply by Management to Ex. W-22 (copy)
- Ex. W-24/13-1-81—Representation by workman to Management regarding review of penalty imposed (copy)
- Ex. W-25/17-11-81—Representation by workman to Management (copy)
- Ex. W-26/26-3-86—Failure of conciliation Report (copy),
- Ex. W-27/14-12-78—Railway Board's letter regarding review of the penalty imposed to workman (copy)

For Management :

- Ex. M-1/30-11-74—Judgement in C.C. No. 9467/84 of VII Metropolitan Magistrate, Madras-1 (Xerox copy)

K. NATARAJAN, Industrial Tribunal

का. भा. 359.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi the 1st February, 1989

S.O. 359.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23-01-1983,

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI ARIAN DEV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 100 of 1986

In the matter of dispute between :

The President,

U.P. Bank Employees Federation,
26/104 Birhana Road,
Kanpur, U.P.

AND

The Divisional Manager,
Central Bank of India,
Pandu Nagar,
Kanpur, U.P.

APPEARANCE :

Shri V. N. Sekhari, authorised representative,—for the workman.

Shri Rakesh Tondon, auth. representative—for the Management.

AWARD

1. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, vide its notification no. L-12012/315/82-D.II(A), dt. nil July, 1986 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, in terminating the services of Shri Vishnu Narain Tiwari, sub-staff Gunti No. 5 Kanpur, w.e.f. 13-6-71, and not considering him for further employment as required under section 25-H of the Industrial Disputes Act, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The industrial dispute in this case on behalf of Shri Tiwari, concerned workman has been raised by U.P. Bank Employees Federation (hereinafter referred to as union). The case of the union in short is that the service conditions of the award staff of Banking Industry are governed by Awards, such as Shastri Award and Desai Award, and various Bipartite Settlements. The workman in question was appointed as temporary peon in B.O. Gunti No. 5, Kanpur of the Central Bank of India against a permanent vacancy of a peon on 15-1-71 and he continued working in the said post till 12-6-71. His services were terminated w.e.f. 13-6-71, by which time he had put in 148 days of service. In connection with his appointment and termination, no letter of appointment and no letter of termination were ever issued to him. He was also not given any notice or notice pay and compensation were ever issued to him. He was also not given any notice

or notice pay and compensation on the termination of his services.

3. The union further alleges that workman was not the junior most peon at the time of his termination of his services. He was not even considered for re-employment when fresh hands were employed by the bank after 13-6-71. The Bank therefore, violated the mandatory provisions of section 25-H and 25-G I.D. Act. The union further alleges that the bank had started a practice of appointing temporary hands for doing the work of permanent nature instead of recruiting regular employees. This was done with a view to avoid their absorption in regular service and to deprive such temporary workmen benefits under the various banks awards and bipartite settlements. The Bank thereby violated paras 493, 495, 507, 516, 518, 519, 522 and 524 of Shastri Award read with para 20.7 and 20.8 of the First Bipartite Settlement besides violating the provisions of Secs. 9, 10, 12, and 19 of U.P. Shop and Commercial Establishment Act.

4. In the above circumstances, the termination of services of the workman is illegal and unjustified. The union, therefore, prays that the workman be reinstated w.e.f. 13-6-71, with full back wages.

5. The management in its written statement has admitted that service conditions of the Bank employees are governed by various bank award and Bipartite Settlement. The management plead that the workman had worked purely as casual workman for 106 days at B.O. Gunti No. 5, Kanpur of the bank between January, 1971 and June 1971. He was paid wages for the said period as well as for the intervening 27 holidays. Since he was a casual worker, no appointment/termination letter was ever issued to him. He was neither appointed on probation nor as temporary employee or as part time employee in the service of the Bank. Since, the workman never worked for a period 240 days in 12 calendar months, he is not entitled to put up a claim for his appointment under section 25F, 25H and 25G I.D. Act. According to the management, the present case is a case of Back Door entry into the service of the bank which is violative of Government directives. The workman should secure employment through employment exchange subject to the norms prescribed by the bank after qualifying in the Written Test/Interview.

6. The management has further pleaded that the workman had started a cycle stand on the foot path in front of B.O. Gunti No. 5, Kanpur. In the month of December, 1975 he had agreed to guard the cycles of the staff of the said branch on payment of Rs. 50 per month. He was guarding the cycles of the public customers of the bank for which he was also receiving money from public and customers. The workman raised an industrial dispute before A.L.C. Central Kanpur vide his letter dt. 9-9-81 regarding his appointment in regular service of the bank but the same ended in failure. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, vide its letter dt. 24-1-83, informed about its decision not to refer the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. This fact was brought to the notice of A.L.C. (C) Kanpur, by the management while deciding the present dispute. The ALC(C), Kanpur, therefore agreed with the bank's contention and advised the bank on 9-1-86 not to submit comments on the first issue regarding guarding of cycles of the bank staff. The said arrangement of guarding cycles of the staff by workman was discontinued on 10-6-82.

7. The management has then pleaded that in September 1984, the B.O. Gunti No. 5, Kanpur had started a canteen for which subsidy is provided by the bank. The workman in question was engaged as canteen boy by Staff Committee to prepare and serve tea to the staff. This contract between staff canteen committee and Shri Tiwari did not entitle him to be recognised as an employee of the bank. Since the work was not considered satisfactory, the Staff Canteen Committee terminated his engagement as Canteen Boy on 31-7-85.

8. Lastly, it is pleaded by the management that there has never been the relationship of Master and Servant between the parties and that Industrial Dispute has been raised after a lapse of about more than ten years without any valid reasons. The reference therefore, deserves to be answered against the union.

9. The union has filed rejoinder in which it is pleaded that for the purposes of deciding this reference Shri Tiwari's working as Watchman and caretaker of banks cycle stand and also as a Canteen Boy has no relevancy. The Government has reiterated the present dispute after reconsideration of the matter. The reference as such is legal and competent. The union denies that Shri Tiwari is seeking entry in bank's service from the back door. He was appointed after interview and completion of necessary formalities.

10. In support of its case the workman has filed his own affidavit and a few documents and in support of his case, the management has filed the affidavit of Shri V.K. Bhandari, Regional Manager of Kanpur Region of the bank and a few documents.

11. The first thing to be seen in this case is as to for how many days and in what capacity the workman had worked from Jan. 1971 to June 1971. The workman's case is that he had worked as temporary peon against a permanent vacancy of a peon in Gunti No. 5 Branch of the Bank from 15-1-71 to 12-6-71 i.e. for 148 days. He has corroborated his case by means of his own affidavit.

12. On the other hand Shri V.K. Bhandari, has deposed that from January 1971 to June 1971, the workman had worked for 106 days. According to him he was also paid for 27 intervening holidays. In other words according to him he had worked only for 133 days. The same thing is found stated in the copy of letter dt. 18-9-92 copy ext.W.9, from the then manager, of the Bank to ALC(C) Kanpur.

13. By means of application dt. 5-1-87, the workman summoned his S/B account from 15-1-71 to Nov. 1971. Copy of the account was filed by the management with the affidavit dt. 26-4-88 of Shri V.K. Bhandari. The statement of accounts shows that the salary of the workman including overtime wages used to be deposited in the said workman's account. It further shows that in the month of Jan., Feb, March, April, May and June 1971, his salary was deposited two times, 4 times, 4 times, 5 times and 1 time respectively. The number of days for which salary was paid in the month of March to the workman is also found noted. Similarly in the month of May on some of the days the number of days for which he was paid salary had been shown.

14. The fact that the workman had been paid salary for a number of times in each month and the fact that on some of the days in the months of March and June days for which salary had been paid are noted go to show that the workman had not continuously worked from 15-1-71 to 12-6-71. There were breaks also for otherwise he would have been paid wages by the end of each month during these months. Since the statement made by the management witness is based on record, I find it more reliable than the evidence of the workman that he had continuously worked for 148 days from 15-1-71 to 12-6-71. I may state here that on counting the number of days for this period comes to 148 days.

15. The management witness has deposed in his cross-examination that workman was never appointed as temporary employee. He simply worked as casual labour and his job was to clean furniture and serve water to the members of the staff and customers. According to him to his knowledge no other work was taken from him. The management witness cannot be said as having any personal knowledge about the nature of duties performed by the workman during the period of his working between January 1971 and June 1971. In his cross-examination he has admitted that he came to be posted as Regional Manager of Kanpur Region of the Bank in July 1986.

16. On the other hand, the workman in his cross-examination has deposed that during his work he used to take out pass books, Books regarding payment and take them to the cash department. He has further deposed that he also used to take Dak of the bank for distribution outside the bank. Lastly he has stated that he also used to serve water. He has denied that his sole work was to clean furniture and serve water to the members of the staff and customers.

17. Since, the management has not examined any of its employees during whose period of posting in B.O. Gumti No. 5, Kanpur, the workman had worked, there is no option left for this tribunal but to accept the evidence of the workman. Accordingly I find that the workman had been employed not as a casual worker as a temporary employee.

18. The workman in para 4 of his claim statement has taken the case that his appointment as temporary peon was against the permanent vacancy of a peon. He has corroborated it by his affidavit. There is no evidence worth reliance to corroborate it. There is no evidence as to how many persons as sub-staff had remained employed between 15-1-71 and 12-6-71 at Gumti No. 5. There is also no evidence from the side of the workman to show as to in whose permanent vacancy he had worked. The matter being too old, it is difficult to accept the workman's evidence that he had worked in any particular permanent vacancy. It is worth noting that he had raised the industrial dispute as late as in 1982. He himself has admitted in his cross-examination that he raised the industrial dispute for the first time before A.L.C. Kanpur in 1982. The same thing appears from Ext. M-1 which is the copy of application dt. 17-6-82 filed on his behalf by Shri Harmangal Prasad, Asstt. General Secretary of U.P. Bank Employees Union before A.L.C.(C) Kanpur. It is quite likely that he might have got appointment in temporary vacancy earned by the absence of one or other permanent staff of sub-staff because of their going on leave short or long.

19. It is admitted by the management witness that the workman was again issued no letter of appointment nor he was given any letter of termination. He has also admitted that no service book or casual labour register has been maintained by the bank. Not only that in his affidavit dt. 3-9-87 filed in reply to workman's application dt. 5-1-87 he has stated that the bank did not maintain register of temporary employees nor maintained their service record.

20. In an other affidavit of his dt. 5-4-88 filed in reply to workman's application dt. 3-1-87 the management witness has stated that between 15-1-71 and 1-7-86 20 new branches of the bank were opened in Kanpur Region and persons on posts of sub-staff were appointed in accordance with bank's rules. In his said affidavit he has also stated that no list of seniority at the time of retrenchment of the workman on Kanpur basis was ever maintained. Then in his affidavit dt. 26-4-88, filed in reply to workman's said application he has stated that during the period 15-1-76 to 1-7-86 some persons had worked as casual/temporary sub-staff.

21. In his affidavit the workman has stated that at the time of his retrenchment he was not the junior most. There does not appear to be reliable evidence on this point from the workman's side. He has not given the names of those who were junior to him at that time. Mere averment on oath is not sufficient.

22. EWT. W-1, is copy of application made by the workman to the manager B.O. Gumti No. 5, Kanpur. In it he has simply referred to his having worked from January, 1971 to June 1971. He simply prayed that he should be given job. In it he has no where stated that persons junior to him had been allowed to work at the time of his retrenchment. The receipt of his letter has been admitted by the authorised representative for the management.

23. EXR. W-9, is the copy of second letter, the receipt of which is not admitted by the management, which was addressed to the Chief Agent of B.O. Gumti No. 5 by the workman. In it also he has not stated that at the time of his retrenchment he was not the junior most. All that he stated was that those who were junior to him had taken back on work by the bank.

24. The same thing comes from Ext. W-10 which is the copy of letter dt. 13-8-79 from the workman to the Chief Agent B.O. Gumti No. 5. The receipt of this letter is also not admitted by the management.

25. Ext. W-2 is the copy of letter which appears to have been received in B.O. Gumti No. 5 of the bank on 8-10-80. Its reply has been admitted by the authorised representative

for the management. It is addressed to the Chief Agent B.O. Gumti No. 5. It is also on the same lines as the two previous letters copies of which are Ext. W-9 and Ext. W-10.

26. Ext. W-3 is the copy of another letter dt. 10-3-81, the receipt of which has been admitted by the authorised representative for the management from the workman to the Manager B.O. Gumti No. 5, Kanpur. In this letter also it is nowhere found mentioned that when his services were terminated then juniors were allowed to continue to work.

27. For the first time the plea that junior to him in service were retained in the bank was taken up by the union in the application dt. 7-6-82, copy Ext. M-1 filed before the ALC(C) Kanpur. Even then it was not thought fit to name persons who were junior to the workman at the time of his retrenchment.

28. The plea that was raised, therefore, by Union before ALC(C) in June 1982 for the first time appears to be an ornamental plea.

29. Thus I find that there is no cogent and reliable evidence that at the time of the workman's retrenchment persons junior to him were retained in the service of the bank.

30. Thus the sum and substance of the facts proved in this case is that the workman was a temporary employee within the meaning of para 20.7 of the First Bipartite Settlement, that he had worked for 133 days from 15-1-71 to 12-6-71; that during the period 15-1-71 to 1-7-86, 20 new branches of the bank were opened in Kanpur Region; that during the said period some persons had worked as temporary sub-staff; that the bank did not maintain any service book nor any seniority list in respect of temporary employees; that the workman was not issued any letter of appointment nor he was served with any letter of termination and that the workman was not the junior most at the time of his retrenchment.

31. It has been argued by Sri V. N. Sekhari on behalf of the workman that the bank has violated the provisions of paras 493, 495, 516, 522 and 524 of Shastri Award.

32. Para 493 of Shastri Award refers to the suggestion given by the Tribunal to the banks for maintaining the register of the candidates in which the bank should enter the names of retrenched and temporary employees whose work have been found satisfactory. So any breach of it will not be fatal to the bank.

33. Para 495 refers to the probationary period. The Tribunal adopted the recommendations made in this regard by the Sen Award observing that ordinarily the period of probation should not exceed more than 6 months. In this case there is no evidence that the workman was appointed to fill up a permanent vacancy on probation. Hence this para has no bearing to the facts of the present case.

34. Para 516 refers to the maintenance of the service book in case of every employee of the bank except those who have been engaged on part time basis. I fail to understand how any breach of this para by the bank advances the case of the workman in any manner. Service book is simply a record about an employee regarding age, entry of his appointment, promotion, if any, remarks good or bad, if any, earned by him from time to time, punishment if any, awarded to him, if any, in disciplinary proceedings, leave taken etc., etc. In the present case the service book even if it had been maintained in respect of the workman would not have matter much. The main dispute in this case is as to for how many days he had worked and in what capacity and it has been found that he had worked for 133 days as a temporary employee. So any breach in this regard is of no avail to the workman.

35. Para 522 of the Shastri award refers to the procedure of termination of employment. The relevant sub-para (4) and (5). Sub-para (4) lays down that service of a temporary employee may be terminated or he may leave service after 14 days notice and sub-para (5) lays down that an order relating to termination of service shall be in writing

and shall be signed by the Manager. No doubt in this case there has been breach on the part of the bank in the sense that no letter of termination was issued to the workman but again this will not in any way advance the cause of the workman. There is no denying the fact that his services were terminated. If according to the workman such an irregularity on the part of the bank constitutes any offence under the provisions of the I.D. Act, he may seek his remedy, if so advised, in a criminal court u/s 29 I.D. Act read with section 34 of the Act.

36. Para 524 of the Shastri Award does not appear to have any application to the facts of the present case. It provides that temporary employees who are engaged for indefinite period would be entitled to one months pay and allowances and temporary employees who were engaged for definite periods mentioned in the appointment letters will not be entitled to any compensation. If under this para. the workman thinks that he is entitled to any compensation, he may file an application under section 33C(2) I.D. Act.

37. Another point argued by Shri Sekhari is that since the bank did not fill up the vacancy within a period of 3 months as provided in para 20.8 of the First Bipartite Settlement, the workman will be deemed to have become permanent. In this argument of Shri Sekhari I find no force at all. Para 20.8 reads as under :

A temporary workman may also be appointed to fill a permanent vacancy provided that such temporary appointment shall not exceed a period of 3 months during which the bank shall make arrangement for filling up vacancy permanently if such a temporary workman is eventually selected for filling up vacancy, the period of such temporary employment will be taken into account as part of his probationary period.

This para of the first Bipartite Settlement nowhere lays down that in the event of the bank not filling up a permanent vacancy during the period of 3 months, a temporary employee working in that vacancy would ipso facto become permanent. It only says that in case the temporary employee is eventually selected by due process of recruitment for filling up the permanent vacancy the period of temporary employment put in by him would be taken into account as part of his probationary period. The Tribunal cannot import any new meaning into this para. There is no evidence that the workman was selected by due process of recruitment process of recruitment procedure, to fill up permanent vacancy. Moreover, what is laid down in this para is directory and not mandatory. It could be that a permanent vacancy may not be filled up due to administrative reasons within 3 months. So as earlier remarked by me I find no force or substance in this contention of Shri Sekhari.

38. The third point urged by Shri Sekhari is that the order of termination of his services is illegal as he was not the junior most at the time of his retrenchment. Moreover, when fresh temporary hands were taken on the opening of new branches, he should have been given preference in the matter of re-employment over others. For this he has placed reliance on the provisions of Sec. 25G read with rules 77 and Sec. 25H read rules 78 of the I.D. Central Rules, 1957. He has further placed reliance on a number of rulings. It has been found above that the workman has failed to prove that he was not the junior most at the time of his retrenchment. Even if it is assumed that juniors to him were retained in service when his services were terminated even then his case is not covered by section 25G read with Rule 77 nor he is entitled to be given preference in the matter of re-employment under section 25H read with Rule 78. Rule 77 and 78 when read in the light of Rule 76 will show that they apply to only such workmen who had been in continuous service in an industrial establishment for not less than one year. Rule 77 refers to the seniority list to be maintained in respect of workman belonging to the category from which retrenchment is contemplated by the employer and the display of the copy of such seniority list in a conspicuous place

on a notice board in the premises of the industrial establishment atleast 7 days before the actual date of retrenchment and Rule 78 refers to the offer of re-employment to such retrenched workmen when subsequent to their retrenchment vacancies occur. No intimation in respect of such vacancies need be given if vacancies are for a duration less than one month. This fact that Rules 77 and 78 apply only to workman who had been in continuous service in an industrial establishment for not less than one year will be clear from the following words appearing in Rule 76 to which reference has been made by me above.

"If any employer desires to retrench any workman employed in his industrial establishment and has been in continuous service for not less than one year under him (hereinafter referred to as workman) in this rule and Rules 77 and 78)...."

Therefore, to my mind the case of the workman is neither covered by Section 25G read with Rule 77 nor it is covered by Section 25H read with Rules 78.

39. The various rulings relied upon by the authorised representative for the workman are :

1. 1967 II LLJ 23 (SC).
2. 1984 Lab. IC 445 (Bombay).
3. 1964 I LLJ 333 (SC).
4. 1967 II LLJ 222 (Pun).
5. 1968 I LLJ 794 (Mysore).
6. 1984 Lab. IC 1794 (Raj) (FB).
7. 1986 Lab. IC 468 (Raj).
8. 1986 Lab. IC 1086 (SC).
9. 1987 Lab. IC 778 (Alld).
10. 1987 Lab. IC 1286 (Alld).
11. 1984 Lab. IC 645 (Patna).
12. 1981 Lab. IC 217 (Kerala).
13. 1981 Lab. IC 1696 (Alld).

40. The last 3 rulings were given in Railway cases where casual worker had acquired temporary status. As such under proviso to section 25J, they were entitled to more favourable benefits available to them under the service condition/rules.

41. The remaining rulings appears to have been given in cases where the workman had worked continuously for one year or more. Shri Sekhari has also referred to few rulings which were given in cases where the services of the workman had been terminated prior to the insertion of section 25G and 25H in the I.D. Act 1947. These are 1960 II LLJ 64(SC) and 1961 II LLJ 110(SC). These two rulings and the rulings cited above from the side of the workman have been considered in detail in I.D. No. 94/85 Shri Mani Ram V. Regional Manager, Central Bank of India, Kanpur.

42. Thus from the above discussions of facts and law I hold that the action of the management of Central Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Vishnu Narain Tiwari w.e.f. 13-6-71 and not considering him for further employment is justified.

43. As such the workman is entitled to no relief.

44. The reference is answered accordingly.

ARJAN DEV, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12012/315/82-D.II(A)]

N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

